

# The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not—Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1863.

NUMBER 25

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## THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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and monthly for one year. An additional charge of fifty  
cents will be made when payment is delayed beyond  
the time.

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Physician and Surgeon,  
STILLWATER, MINN.

June 24, 1862.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office in Holcomb's 127 stone building,  
up (up stairs) Main street, Stillwater,  
Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and  
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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT  
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S. S. MURDOCK

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
Stillwater, Minnesota. Collections made,  
and remittances promptly returned.

L. R. CORNWELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.  
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building occupied by Proctor & Bro,  
Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.  
July 19th, 1862.

RUDOLPH LEHMICKE,

Attorney at Law.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in Holcomb's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW  
and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.  
Stillwater, April 30, 1861.

Howe's Standard Scales.

FOR SALE BY  
Vanderford, Dickerson & Co.  
The Place Warehouse,  
Nos. 129 & 131 Randolph street,  
Chicago. Weigh out of level.  
No Check Ribs. All ref-  
erence received on Balls. 52-12.

FAIRBANKS

STANDARD  
Scales  
OF ALL KINDS.  
Also, Warehouse Trucks, let-  
ter Presses, etc.  
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,  
22 Be careful to buy only the genuine.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between  
Kerr & Darling and Charles Scheffer, under  
the firm name of DARLING & SCHEFFER, is  
dissolved by mutual consent. The business  
will be continued by Charles Scheffer, J. E.  
Thompson, and Horace Thompson, under the  
firm name of SCHEFFER & DARLING.  
CHARLES SCHEFFER,  
Stillwater, Minn., Nov. 30, 1862.

Exchange, Banking & Collection  
OFFICES OF  
THOMPSON BROS., St. Paul, Minn.  
SCHEFFER & THOMPSON, Stillwater, Minn.  
(Successors to Darling & Scheffer.)  
Dealers in Exchange, Coin and Uncurrent  
Money.  
Collections made and proceeds promptly re-  
mitted. 13

M. S. WILLARD,

FURNITURE DEALER.

127 Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ELEGANT, Medium and Fine Household  
Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, etc.

DAVID MEAD,

Boot and Shoe Maker.

MAIN ST., STILLWATER.

I prepared to make everything in the Boot  
and Shoe line in a superior and elegant  
manner. Particular attention paid to repair-  
ing. Jan. 21, 1862-63

C. De MONTREVILLE, M. D.

DENTIST

Office on Third Street, first building West of  
the Post Office.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

On the first Monday and Tuesday of each  
month Dr. De Montreville will be at the Saw-  
yer House, and attend to any dental operations  
required. Jan. 19, 1863.

## The Messenger.

Saturday, -- February 28, 1863.

"The close grapple and sharp steel of  
loyal and patriotic soldiers must always  
put rebels and traitors to flight."—SECRE-  
TARY STANTON, TO THE SOLDIERS.

The Buffalo Courier—Copperhead—

is beginning to get its eyes open. The

declarations of the traitor Mahony, that

the Democracy of the Northwest are in

favor of immediate peace on any terms

is the position of the Northwestern

Democracy, there is fresh cause of alarm

for the safety of the Union. So we

think, and the sooner the Courier acts

upon that thought and denounces this

treason of Mahony and his malignant

the better it will be for all.

BOLDER AND BOLDER.—The Butternuts

of Indiana are becoming bolder every

day in their treason. At a "Democratic"

meeting held on the 7th inst., at Bloom-

field, Greene county, they resolved that

they "are not in favor of furnishing the

present Administration another man, gun

or dollar, for such a hellish, unchristian

cause." They also pronounced the

national currency "a worthless and irre-

deemable paper in the similitude of

money."

Gen. McClellan's pocket was picked

in the crowd at the depot in Boston a

fortnight ago, of \$200 in money and

some valuable papers. Through the

agency of the detectives the papers were

recovered soon after, but not the money.

That's so.—The Savannah News says

that the peace propositions made at the

North are "cowardly and ridiculous,

and those who put them forth know that

the South will not accept peace on any

other terms than unconditional indepen-

dence."

The rebels have invented a new

name for Gen. Butler. "The Rich-

mond Examiner calls him the "Hug-Hy-

ena." The Chicago Times, a worse re-  
bel paper, if possible, than is published in  
Richmond, calls him a "brute."

The "in card" fever which raged in

New York seems to have subsided. One

uniformed regiment recently appended to

the notice of its marriage, "no friends to

sends cards to."

Valleyburgh, the traitor, was posted

to deliver a lecture in Baltimore last

Friday evening, but on account of the

feeling of the local people against toler-  
ating such a nuisance, the lecture was not

delivered.

From New Orleans.

New York, Feb. 18.—Now Orleans

advises of the 8th, by the Croix, state

that preparations are in active progress

for the new campaign in the La Fourche

country. Gen. Weitzel was on the eve

of departure with his expedition up Bay

ou Teche. The movement is said to

have actually commenced on the 28th.

A letter says: "The progress of Weitzel

will by no means prove bloodless.

He will overcome resistance at every

step. He will probably be supported

by four or five gunboats. The enemy's

force of 6,500 men is under Gen. Dick

Taylor."

On the 28th ult., the gunboat Owasso

was dispatched to Galveston with orders

to run into the harbor and examine as

carefully as possible, without drawing

fire, the position and strength of

any batteries that might be erected or in

## The New Draft Law.

The bill for "Enrolling and calling

out the National Forces and other pur-

poses," which was reported in the Senate

by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, and

passed that body, has been published.

As it has yet to undergo the ordeal of the

House, its provisions may be changed

essentially. We therefore shall not pub-

lish the bill completely until it becomes a

law. The second section of the bill

tells who are exempt. And as it

varies essentially from the old militia

law, we publish it.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That

the following persons be, and they are

herby exempted and exempt from the

provisions of this act, and shall not be

liable to military duty under the same—

to wit:

Such as are rejected as physically or

mentally unfit for the service; also, first,

the Vice President of the United States,

the judges of the various courts of the

United States, the heads of the various

executive departments of the Govern-

ment, and the Governors of the several

States; and second, the only son of a

widow, liable to military duty, who is

dependent on his labors for support;

third, the only son of aged or infirm

parent, or parents dependent upon his

labors for support; fourth, where there

are two or more sons of aged or infirm

parent, the mother may elect which son

shall be exempt; fifth, the only brother

of children not twelve years old, having

neither father nor mother, dependent

on his labors for support; sixth, the

father of motherless children under twelve

years of age, dependent upon his labors

for support; seventh, where there are a

father and sons in the same family and

household, and two of them are in the

military service of the United States as

non-commissioned officers, musicians or

private, the residue of such family, not

exceeding two, shall be exempt; *Provided*

however, that no person convicted of any

felony shall be enrolled or per-  
mitted to serve in said forces.

The following is a synopsis of the other

sections:

All the able-bodied male citizens, and

those who have declared their intent to

become such, or have exercised the

right of suffrage, between the ages of

twenty and thirty-five years, constitute

the national forces of the United States,

and are liable to perform military duty

when called upon by the President.

The national forces not now in service to be

divided into two classes, the first com-

prising all between twenty and thirty-

five years of age, and all unmarried

men between thirty-five and forty-five

years of age. The second class embrac-

es all the others, and will not be called

into service until after the first class.

For convenience of enrollment districts

are made corresponding with the Con-

gressional districts—in each of which

President appoints a Provost Marshal

with the rank of Captain of cavalry, or

he may detail an officer of similar rank

who shall have a bureau in the War De-

partment, and shall make the needful

reports and regulations for carrying out

the provisions of this act. These Marshals

## Important from the Lower Mississippi.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 13th

gives some interesting information re-

specting the canal at Vicksburg:

"The work on the canal is still in pro-

gress, and the hope is still indulged in

that it will be completed and cut out so

as to be made of practical utility. Large

dredges from Louisville were soon ex-

pected there to assist in the digging."

Another inlet or mouth is being cut di-

rectly in line with the current of the

river, and the whole canal widened and

deepened.

Active operations are not likely to be

commenced for some time. It is sup-

posed that the object is to make the

canal of sufficient depth to allow the

passage of gunboats and transports

rough, when the battery at Vicksburg,

commanding the mouth of the channel,

will be able to shell the whole fleet

operating with Gen. Banks in the attack

on Port Hudson, which it is believed

can be easily carried from an attack

from the north. The combined forces

will then attack Vicksburg, landing the

troops at a point south of the city, cut-

ting off their communication with Jack-

son, and attacking them in nearly an op-

posite direction from that made by Gen.

Sherman.

The Ram Queen of the West was still

at the foot of the canal. It will be re-

collected that the Queen failed to

make the attempt to go past Port Hud-

son, because she was afraid her tug would

give out.

Since then our forces have succeeded

in running down a large number of bat-

teries, which will enable the Queen

to move wherever she pleases.

Our readers will remember that a tug

through the Mississippi levee, at what is

called Yazoo Pass, has been made, and

that the country (mostly swampy) lying

between the Mississippi and Yazoo, for

more than a hundred miles from north

to south, will be submerged and render-

ed navigable down to the rear of Vicks-

burg.

The following gives some account of

the progress of the campaign:

The Bulletin has advised from Yazoo

Pass to Wednesday. The steamer Hud-

son and a gunboat went up the bayou

and found the enemy on the banks, who

fired upon the Hudson, cutting off one

provision of the act. These Marshals

found a number of negroes in a starving

condition, and brought them away. They

are now at Memphis. The gunboat re-

mained up the bayou. Another force is

said to be engaged in cutting through a

canal and completing navigation up Ya-

zoo Pass.

Mistaken for a Secesh.

(Extract of a Private Letter from Nashville.)

A few days since two of our men were







# STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

## STILLWATER.

Tuesday, - - - March 3, 1863.

### The Day Begins to Dawn.

The past three months have been months of more anxious solicitude than any others since the first gun was fired upon Sumter. The growing disloyalty in many of the Northern States, which has finally received a check, was a more dangerous element to the Government than the armed enemies in the field. It was feared by many that the poison would be infused into our armies, for such was the treasonable design of the parties who attempted to get up the fire-in-the-rear sentiment. But our soldiers have vindicated their patriotism, and by their firmness and fidelity have well nigh silenced the home-treason which a few months since became bold and defiant. With the exception of a few disloyal men who had wormed their way into military offices, our soldiers have proven themselves to be unshaken. A few weeks since the volunteers from Illinois and Indiana sent back their unanimous response, in the shape of withering rebukes, to the treasonable resolves of the Legislatures of those States; and now comes the response of Ohio's hundred thousand soldiers, uttering the same noble patriotism. The result is cheering. While it emboldens and encourages all loyal hearts, it disarms and renders harmless those who encourage civil strife among our own people, who would array one section against another, and who would produce a general distrust of the Government. The faction that would thus degrade and disorganize the army and sell a portion of our States to the conspirators, we repeat, finds no sympathy in the ranks of the volunteers. The leaders of this home raid may gnash their teeth in impotent rage, and hurl their abuse upon our Generals, denouncing them, one after another, as "radical, fanatical Abolitionists" who have betrayed their party or principles, but beneath their open threats and secret plots will be alike harmless.

We believe there are few, if any, Generals left—at least none who have ever shown any determination to whip the rebels—who are now denounced as "Abolitionists." Rosecrans, Milroy, Burnside, Butler, Hooker, Sigel, and all the other Generals who went into the war as Democrats, and have been true to their country, are now read out of the party and denounced as "Radicals" and "Abolitionists."

Let the lines be distinctly drawn. When it is clearly demonstrated that in this great struggle there can be but two parties—patriots and traitors, as Douglas said—the danger will be over—the victory more than half attained. It is only by deception and false pretenses that any considerable portion of the people of the Free States can be led into treason. And the stand being taken by the leaders must open the eyes of all not utterly blinded by party prejudice.

The legislation of the past fortnight is another cheering evidence that the dawn approaches. The conscription act will bring every available man, if necessary, into the field. With this prospect in view, the prejudices against arming or working the blacks, will vanish like dew before the morning sun. Men will yield their prejudices to save their own necks or their personal comforts. We say to all, courage! The skies are brightening! The arm of treason will be broken! The plots of treason will come to naught, and our country will yet be saved!

### The Reign of Terror.

All accounts from the South show the reign of terror there to be complete. Within the last few days, not less than one thousand Union men from Mississippi and Alabama, who have been hiding in the caves of the mountains, have found their way to our army at Corinth, where they are received and protected. The guerrilla bands, with their blood-hounds, are hunting them down, and shooting them and destroying their like wild beasts. A regiment of these hunted fugitives is now forming at Corinth. We betide the desperate bandits who have driven them from their homes, and who have fattened their blood-hounds upon the quivering flesh of their daughters! We see no end to these scenes, but in the extermination of these traitors.

"In spite of the denials we repeat," says the Washington correspondent of the New York Times, "that the Committee on the Conduct of the war intend to summon Gen. McClellan again to testify, as before stated."

The Knoxville Register attributes the fact that Bragg has not been driven back to Chattanooga, or Marietta, or Atlanta, to the demoralization of our armies by the influence of the Democratic leaders.

### Negro Soldiers.

The South Carolina volunteers, being negroes enlisted under the President's orders, have again distinguished themselves for bravery and soldierly conduct. Three companies of them were attacked a few days ago by a greatly superior force of rebel cavalry.

The negroes fought with heroic unsurpassed, and repulsed and routed their assailants, killing a number and taking several prisoners. In every instance in which the colored soldiers have been engaged they have come out completely victorious. We do not infer from this that they are better soldiers than white men, but they have double motives to fight. They have not only the hope of a country, but their personal freedom to gain, if they win, but their lives are at stake if they lose.

If they prove themselves worthy soldiers, even prejudice itself will have to give way in time, and they will be allowed to enjoy their liberty, which their valor shall have won while saving the country from the deathstroke of traitors. And they know, too, that if taken with arms in their hands, they will be murdered in cold blood, for such is the decree of Jeff. Davis, and all the rebel authorities.

There will, therefore, be neither cowardly nor traitors in their ranks; and, unless betrayed by their white commanders, there will be no forts or ships, manned by negroes, ever surrendered to the rebels. Can this be the reason of the desperate opposition to their enlistment? If it is not, can anyone assign the true reason?

"I am annoyed," says General Rosecrans, in his letter to the Ohio Legislature, "that anyone can think of peace on any terms. He who entertains this sentiment, is fit only to be a slave; he who utters it at this time is, moreover, a traitor to his country, who deserves the scorn and contempt of all honorable men." "That," as the New York Times says, "is the talk of a true patriot soldier. It is the right sort of talk for the crisis—the stern, naked truth. The public sentiment of the North will never be what it ought to be until it rises squarely up to that pitch."

So far from enduring these vociferations for peace, not a whisper should be tolerated. The brand of infamy should be put by every community upon every member of it with a soul so dead to manhood and duty. There can be no peace by granting the independence of the confederacy.

The advocate of peace then virtually labors for the division and dissolution of the Republic, and is therefore a traitor. In giving up the bulwarks of our liberties, rather than defend it to the last extremity, and opening the way for anarchy, with its inevitable sequel of military despotism, he shows himself desitute of every quality that belongs to the true freedom. "A traitor to his country, and fit only to be a slave," is the veritable mark which these men should wear; and we are thankful that this honest soldier has set the example in boldly planting it there."

The will of Nicholas Longworth was admitted to Probate on the 17th inst. He leaves all his property to his widow and children, and not one cent to any charitable object.

His estate is estimated at five or six millions of dollars. He leaves his widow the homestead and an annuity of \$600,000 free from all taxes. The balance is divided between his son, Joseph Longworth, his daughters, Mrs. Plagg and Mrs. Anderson, and his grandson, John L. Stettinius.

He gives his faithful colored servant, who has been with him over twenty years, the pious sum of \$500. To the children of a deceased sister he gives \$500. The will was executed in 1859, with a codicil in 1862.

From his great wealth, it was supposed that he would have endowed or founded some college, hospital or other public institution, or left legacies to the many benevolent societies in Cincinnati, but he has not. His charitable acts during his life were few, and were more the result of his eccentricities than of genuine benevolence.

None of the vital features of the Conscription bill are touched in any way by the House amendments. The analysis of the vote by which it passed shows some curious results. Kentucky, which has been more dependent on the national troops for protection, and more clamorous for their aid than any one State, cast nine votes solid against this absolutely necessary measure for keeping up our armies. Casey alone voting for it. Maryland, another Border State, hitherto supposed more lukewarm in our cause than Kentucky, cast her vote solid for the bill. Henry May alone excepted. In opposition to these Maryland patriots, and side by side with Henry May, voted, Vallandigham, Voorhes, Sam. Cox, and our other tory Democrats of the North. Leading Republican Senators express the hope that they will be able to get the House amendments through the Senate without difficulty.

### A Message from Rosecrans.

Gov. Ramsey sent to the Legislature on Friday last a dispatch from General Rosecrans, requesting some action on the part of the Legislature concerning deserters.

The punishment meted out to deserters has been altogether too lenient, and as a consequence severe measures must be resorted to to reform the evil. Our dispatches a day or two since stated that thirty deserters from General Hooker's army had been sentenced to be shot, and painful as it may be to execute such a sentence, it is a necessity in order to maintain a proper discipline.

Any legislation that checks this growing evil, will not only be beneficial to the army but also an act of humanity. The following is a copy of the message and dispatch sent to the Legislature by the Governor:

SENATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ST. PAUL, Feb. 26, 1863.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

The distinguished and gallant officer from whom I yesterday received the enclosed telegram, evidently desired that the important subject to which it relates should immediately be laid before the Legislature.

The hero of Marfreesboro and Luka has a right to command the respectful attention and cordial support of the people whose honor and dearest rights he so nobly and heroically defending from the assaults of rebels and traitors, and whatever is necessary to the efficiency of the forces employed in that patriotic work.

As I can add nothing to the agency of his own suggestions on this head, I therefore hasten to transmit to your honorable bodies, and it will afford me great pleasure to cooperate with the Legislature the enactment of such laws as will tend to repress the enormous and growing evil of desertion, and to brand it with the infamy it deserves.

Respectfully,  
ALEX. RAMSEY.  
Governor, St. Paul, Minnesota.

I think it due to those who suffer in the field as well as those who foot the bills at home and run the risk of being called out to defend our homes and the national life, that all deserters should be returned to duty; all interested in this. Those who oppose it favor perjury and recidivism, because every man who agrees to serve his country, takes wages and even money money and violates his oath of service by deserting, is a perjurer and a traitor, and a coward.

Why should the Legislature pass a law distinguishing and punishing from every other class of deserters, as for other infamous crimes? [Signed] W. S. ROSECRANS, Major General Commanding.

The following is given in the Hartford Courant as part of the speech of W. W. Eaton, a delegate to the Convention which nominated Thomas H. Seymour for Governor:

The doings of this Convention will awaken lively emotions in the South. He had never lost sight of his friends there. The resolutions we have adopted will cause a thrill in the hearts of our Southern brethren. Thomas H. Seymour is a man whom the brave men and loyal women of the South love, honor and esteem. The conservative men of the North will grasp the denunciation, by the throat, of traitors, and invite our brethren at the South to unite with us.

This Eaton has a correct estimate of the doings of this last Hartford Convention. Their effect will be just what he says. They "will awaken lively emotions at the South," and "cause a thrill in the hearts" of Southern traitors. That was their purpose, and that will be their effect. But they will disgust the loyal men of the North, and result in defeat and disgrace to all who participated in them.

The N. Y. Times says: It is said that as soon as Congress shall pass the measure authorizing the issue of letters of marque, three swift sailing, heavily armed steamers will start from this port after the Florida and Alabama. The Retribution, it seems to us, being only a sailing vessel, should be overhauled by some of our regular naval gunboats.

The manufacturers of newspapers, books, etc., in the city of New York, have sent a strong memorial to Congress in favor of a reduction of duty on printing and other papers. The memorial is signed, by all the leading book and newspaper publishers in New York except the New York Tribune Company.

There are enlightened people down South. One of our bold Zouaves asked an old farmer in South Carolina why he did not take a newspaper? "Because," said he, "when my father died he left me a heap of papers, and I've never had time to read 'em yet."

Twelve companies of New York State electing 168 Supervisors, held their elections last week, resulting in the choice of 108 Republicans, Unionist, and 60 Democrats, an increase of the latter over last spring of just 17. The increase is over the vote of last spring, and not that of last fall. Instead of the indications being toward a largely increased Democratic majority over last fall, they give reason to hope that that majority will be reduced, if not entirely overcome.

Hon. Roger Sherman Baldwin, formerly Governor of Connecticut, United States Senator, etc., and a grandson of Roger Sherman, the revolutionary patriot, died at his home in New Haven, on the 19th.

### The Traitor's Last Hope.

Every rebel sheet in all the South is filling its columns, almost exclusively, with speeches of northern Democrats, and articles from northern Democratic papers, in proof of their assurance, to their discouraged followers, that the party here is just ready to take up arms to aid the party in the South. They freely admit that if the Democrats of the North do not rise in open insurrection against the Government in sixty days, the rebellion will be crushed. But they profess to have abundant assurance that they will receive the aid of their party friends in the North in time to save them. This, in fact, their last hope, unless France and England can be induced to strike.

### Attempt to Shoot Gen. Banks.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 13th inst., gives the following account of an unsuccessful attempt to shoot Gen. Banks:

We regret to learn that an attempt was made to shoot Major General Banks as he was about entering his carriage at one, and at last accounts the police had not been successful in tracing out his identity.

The New York World says the most merciless and extensive conscription known to history is now in full operation at the South. All persons between fourteen and sixty years of age, throughout such of the confederacy as is not in the actual possession of the Union forces, are now being pressed into the military service of the South. The able-bodied are put right into the regiments now in the field, while the young, old and feeble guard depots and railways and superintend the work of the negroes on the fortifications.

The increasing scarcity of nickle pennies in New York causes no little inconvenience to the public, who are forced to resort to diminutive shopkeepers and bits of pasteboard in order to make change. In consequence of this lack of change there has been a general advance in edibles and beverages, the storekeepers being compelled to take this step to avoid the necessity of issuing shopkeepers. Some dealers are now paying as high as twenty-five per cent. premium for these nickles.

The rebels hold no class of people in the North in such utter contempt as those who talk of "peace" upon any terms short of Southern independence. They are willing they should employ their time in sowing the seeds of discord among loyal men; but they spurn their sympathy; and would spit upon them if they should show their petit-larceny faces in Richmond.

The New Hampshire State election takes place on the second Tuesday of the present month; the Connecticut State election comes off on the first Monday in April; and the Rhode Island on the first Wednesday of April.

WHAT DANIEL WEBSTER THOUGHT.—Daniel Webster, in a speech delivered in Washington just thirteen years ago, gave it as his opinion, that "if the infernal fanatics and abolitionists ever get the power into their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands upon those who differ from them in their opinions, or dare question their infallibility, and finally bankrupt the country, and deluge it with blood."

The above extract is going the rounds of the Copperhead journals. A more infernal lie and forgery was never started. Daniel Webster never said anything of the kind in a speech at Washington, or any other place. We defy the Copperheads to produce the speech.

### War Brevities.

It is said the Government has sent \$300,000,000, within a month, to pay the soldiers of the Southwest.

Fifteen hundred deserters have been apprehended in New York, and sent back to the army, since December.

Prentiss asks if Gen. Halleck is unable to find any Generals who can take Vicksburg, why doesn't he go and try it himself.

There is not a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations who does not repel all ideas of foreign mediation or intervention, whatever form it may take.

The Alabama, Florida, etc., have captured and destroyed thirty vessels, small and large. As an offset, our fleet has captured 360 vessels, of the value of their cargoes, of at least eight millions of dollars.

Joseph Hooker, Major General of the volunteer forces of the United States, an office which expires with the war, was, on Thursday confirmed by the Senate, a Brigadier General of the regular army—a life office.

### Editorial Announcement.

We have great satisfaction in announcing that with this issue of our paper the St. Paul Daily Union is merged in the Press, arrangements having been completed by Mr. Frederick Driscoll, late Editor of the Union, is admitted henceforth to a full participation in the management of this journal.

We feel confident that this announcement will give assurance to the patrons of both papers that the course of the Press will meet the wishes of the entire Republican party of the State.

The enlarged field of circulation and the increased facilities which this arrangement brings, ensure to the Press a still wider influence and higher success than previously attained—so unexampled in the history of newspaper enterprises in the Northwest.

We are sure, too, that in this hour of greatest need to the faith of patriots, the loyal masses in Minnesota will welcome this increased power in advocacy and support of the Free Institutions of our Fathers, and the preservation of the Unity of the American People.

WM. H. MARSHALL,  
FREDERICK DRISCOLL,  
JOSEPH A. WHEELLOCK.

### Confirmations.

Aside from the confirmations heretofore announced, we find the following list of Minnesotians, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate a few days since:

Paymasters, with the rank of Captain—Samuel E. Adams, Chas. D. Gillfillan, Guy K. Cleveland.

Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain—Jonathan E. McKusick, J. J. Thornton, J. Van Vorhes, Frederick Driscoll, John Whipple, and Arthur H. Mills.

### Mortar Boats Shelling the Steamer Vicksburg.

IN CAMP NEAR VICKSBURG, Feb. 19, 1863.

The Indiana, it is believed, has passed Port Hudson and communicated with Gen. Banks and Gen. Farragut. There is considerable sickness in camp on account of the weather. It has rained almost incessantly for a number of days, and the entire country is now inundated.

The work on the Lake Providence Canal is progressing with rapidity, and promises to be navigable in ten days of a favorable wind.

Deserters who have come in from Vicksburg state that the rebel troops are suffering greatly in consequence of our cutting off their supplies from Red River, and that they will be compelled to evacuate in a few days.

### second dispatch.

Yesterday noon a brisk engagement occurred between one of our mortars and the rebel batteries.

The mortar was towed into position within easy range of Vicksburg. She directed her fire against the rebel gunboat City of Vicksburg, striking it with great effect two or three times. For a couple of hours the shot and shell from the rebel batteries fell like hail around our mortar, but fortunately doing no material damage.

The mortar will take the same position daily, and stir the rebels up with shot and shell till they can't rest. The Indiana is understood to be above Port Hudson, having destroyed a train, and being directly under the guns of that place.

Deserters report that the Queen of the West has cut off the entire supplies from the river by destroying a great number of transports.

Stirring times may be anticipated in a fortnight, as the weather has become clear and our arrangements are nearly completed.

At one time the camping ground was almost entirely covered with water. Very favorable reports of the different operations of our forces are daily coming in.

### Matrimony Encouraged by the Conscription Law.

From the Rochester Union.

There is one feature of the conscription bill worthy of special attention.—The third section reads as follows:

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the national forces of the United States not now in the military service, enrolled under this act, shall be divided into two classes, the first of which shall comprise all persons subject to military duty between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and all unmarried persons subject to duty, above the age of thirty-five and under the age of forty-five; the second class shall comprise all other persons subject to military duty, and they shall not, in any district, be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class shall have been called.

According to this provision, Benedicts over thirty-five years of age are comparatively safe from conscription, as all the bachelors and young married men must be killed off before they can be called upon. Married men under thirty-five and single men without regard to age, except that they range between twenty and forty-five, form the first class. Married men over thirty-five exclusively form the second class. Whether widowers above that age will try to seal into this class, remains to be seen. At any rate matrimony is the only refuge from conscription for a large class of able-bodied men subject to military duty.

A bachelor at our elbow suggests the holding a convention immediately to decide which is most to be dreaded: military service, or marriage with old maids!

### A Disgraceful Surrender.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1863.

Night before last our picket cavalry on the Chantilly road, out from Centerville, were all captured but one, by a rebel force of 100, after firing but two rounds. An example will be made of the officers commanding the guard.

Some convalescent soldiers at Keokuk have destroyed a newspaper named the Constitution at that place.

### Gallant and Successful Defense of a River Steamer.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25, 1863.

The steamer Belle Memphis arrived here last evening from Memphis, having left that place on the afternoon of the 23d. On her way up, at Cottonwood Bend, the Belle Memphis was hailed by parties pretending to have some cotton they desired to have shipped to St. Louis. It was about 10 o'clock at night. Capt. Towles ordered the boat to make the landing, when an attack was immediately made by ten or twelve guerillas concealed on shore. They boarded the boat and held pistols to the heads of the pilot and engineer and ordered them ashore. They were not obeyed, when the captain and a few passengers pitched with revolvers and muskets and drove them off, killing the leader and the decoy of the gang, and wounding others. One man on our side was hit by the rebels in the thigh, and perhaps seriously wounded. Then the steamer was run from the shore amid shots from the guerillas. The captain taking the wheel, with the aid of some river men on board, arrived here safely. Had there not been a panic on board the Belle Memphis, doubtless the entire gang might have been captured. It is said Capt. Towles killed the guerill on his own side with whom he had been induced to land. Had the rebels had cannon the steamer must have been lost with many valuable lives.

### The New Board of Auditors.

By reference to our legislative report it will be seen that the following gentlemen were elected to Joint Convention yesterday as a new Board of State Auditors to set upon all claims against the State in connection with the Indian war: Messrs. Peter Berkey, of St. Paul, Mathew Donahue, of Henderson, and W. M. McCluer, of Stillwater.

We believe the transactions of this Board will be characterized by fairness and justice to all parties concerned. The new five provide that due notice of the sessions of the Board shall be made public by public advertisement in the city papers, in order that all interested may have ample opportunity to prepare and present their claims.—St. Paul Union.

### Union Meeting at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.

At the Union demonstration there were ten speakers. Resolutions were passed reaffirming devotion to the Federal Union, and hearty support to the government in a vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is annihilated, deprecating all armistices and conventions with traitors in arms as weak inventions of the enemy that cannot for a single moment be entertained by loyal men, endorse every means the president had adopted for the suppression of the rebellion, declaring that the loyal people of Indiana will never submit to a withdrawal of a single State from the Union or the formation of a Northwestern Confederacy.

### The Passaic Open Fire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

Hilton Head letters of the 9th say: Reports of a fire being fired from the direction of Millington river have been heard all day.

No official news of any engagement has been received up to a late hour this evening, but it is supposed the Passaic captured Battery, etc.; the immense financial resources and comprehensive measures of the land forces sent to erect batteries and place obstructions in the river in order to shut in the ram Atlanta and relieve the Passaic from blockading duty.

### MARRIED.

In St. Paul, at the junction of St. Anthony and Third streets, Bridge Square, on the morning of Sunday the 1st inst., the St. Paul Daily Press and the St. Paul Daily Union. No cards.

### A HOME FOR \$150.00.

I will sell the following piece of property, to wit: A lot of land, containing One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, cash, and balance in 2 years. In per cent. interest—1 c. per 100, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, 2070, 2080, 2090, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2180, 2190, 2200, 2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250, 2260, 2270, 2280, 2290, 2300, 2310, 2320, 2330, 2340, 2350, 2360, 2370, 2380, 2390, 2400, 2410, 2420, 2430, 2440, 2450, 2460, 2470, 2480, 2490, 2500, 2510, 2520, 2530, 2540, 2550, 2560, 2570, 2580, 2590, 2600, 2610, 2620, 2630, 2640, 2650, 2660, 2670, 2680, 2690, 2700, 2710, 2720, 2730, 2740, 2750, 2760, 2770, 2780, 2790, 2800, 2810, 2820, 2830, 2840, 2850, 2860, 2870, 2880, 2890, 2900, 2910, 2920, 2930, 2940, 2950, 2960, 2970, 2980, 2990, 3000, 3010, 3020, 3030, 3040, 3050, 3060, 3070, 3080, 3090, 3100, 3110, 3120, 3130, 3140, 3150, 3160, 3170, 3180, 3190, 3200, 3210, 3220, 3230, 3240, 3250, 3260, 3270, 3280, 3290, 3300, 3310, 3320, 3330, 3340, 3350, 3360, 3370, 3380, 3390, 3400, 3410, 3420, 3430, 3440, 3450, 3460, 3470, 3480, 3490, 3500, 3510, 3520, 3530, 3540, 3550, 3560, 3570, 3580, 3590, 3600, 3610, 3620, 3630, 3640, 3650, 3660, 3670, 3680, 3690, 3700, 3710, 3720, 3730, 3740, 3750, 3760, 3770, 3780, 3790, 3800, 3810, 3820, 3830, 3840, 3850, 3860, 3870, 3880, 3890, 3900, 3910, 3920, 3930, 3940, 3950, 3960, 3970, 3980, 3990, 4000, 4010, 4020, 4030, 4040, 4050, 4060, 4070, 4080, 4090, 4100, 4110, 4120, 4130, 4140, 4150, 4160, 4170, 4180, 4190, 4200, 4210, 4220, 4230, 4240, 4250, 4260, 4270, 4280, 4290, 4300, 4310, 4320, 4330, 4340, 4350, 4360, 4370, 4380, 4390, 4400, 4410, 4420, 4430, 4440, 4450, 4460, 4470, 4480, 4490, 4500, 4510, 4520, 4530, 4540, 4550, 4560, 4570, 4580, 4



















Local and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address: R. J. JAMES, General Agent, Minneapolis, Minn.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

TO MILLERS.—A partner, with a cash capital of \$10,000, is wanted to engage in the mill business in one of the best wheat-growing counties of Minnesota. The location is on one of the finest streams in the State. The stream never falls and never freezes, being fed by warm springs, and the power abundant for any purpose. There are two falls—one of ten and the other of twenty-three feet—the former being improved with a dam and a small custom mill with two runs of burrs. Connected with the premises are three hundred acres of land through which the stream runs and has its source—one hundred of which is the finest meadow land in the State. The premises are within one mile of a navigable stream, affording steamboat and railroad access to all the markets of the country.

We know of no better investment in the country. The proprietor desires a partner to take charge of the active business of the concern, with reference to the construction of a new mill to meet the growing demands of the country.

Reference is made to the editor of this paper, at Stillwater, Minnesota, to whom communications can be addressed for further particulars.

Bishop Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, will preach in the Episcopal church in this city on next Sabbath at 10 o'clock.

VERY CHEAP.—A house and lot in Holcomb's Addition, owned by Mr. J. W. King, is offered for sale very cheap. Look at our advertising columns.

FOR RENT.—A store room on Main street, opposite the Lake House, will be for rent on the first of April. Location good. Apply to Charles Sundreky.

Diphtheria is prevailing to a considerable extent at River Falls. Several deaths have occurred. But few cases have occurred in this city, though the winter has been peculiarly adapted, for this climate, for inducing the disease.

Capt. Emil Munch, of the Second Minnesota Battery, resigned his position a few weeks since on account of ill health. We see that Gov. Ramsey has appointed Capt. Munch a Brigadier-General for the second military district under the new militia law.

Musical Lessons.—Professor E. A. Perkins has received from his late severe and protracted illness, will resume his lessons in vocal music at Holcomb's Hall next Friday evening. It is desirable that all persons desiring to attend the course of lessons should be present on that evening.

MAPLE SUGAR.—If the farmers of the St. Croix would make money this Spring, they will tap every maple tree, and will make all the sugar they can. Common sugar is now worth 12 to 14 cents per pound, and may advance to 20 cents. Be ready to take advantage of the first run of sap.

NAVIGATION.—River men are predicting an early opening of navigation, and making preparations accordingly. The ice in the river is thin and rapidly wearing away; but in Lakes Pepin and St. Croix it is thick and very solid. We will not see a steamboat arrival during the present month.

THE BOARD OF AUDITORS.—The State Board of Auditors to audit claims incurred during the Indian war, started yesterday for Saint Cloud. After remaining there for a few days and finishing their business in that region, they will go to New Ulm on the 19th of March. They will remain in session there until March 26th, after which they will make Saint Paul their headquarters, until all business is completed. W. M. McCuer, Esq., of this city, is a member of this Board.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—While a party of our citizens were returning from Hudson last Thursday morning where they had been attending an entertainment, the coupling to one of the carriages became disconnected, precipitating the inmates with great violence upon the ground. Miss Mary Putnam was very seriously injured and is yet in a very precarious situation, though her physician entertains hopes of her recovery. Mr. Moffit, one of the party, was also quite severely, though not dangerously injured by the fall. Miss Putnam and her friends have the deepest sympathy of a large circle of friends and acquaintances in their affliction.

General Gorman.

We take pleasure in giving Gen. Gorman the benefit of his emphatic denial of the truth of the charges so extensively made and circulated with reference to cotton and slave speculation in Arkansas. As the matter is to be investigated by the proper authorities, we hope General Gorman will be enabled to make as clear a case before the court as he has done on paper. His defense will be found on our first page.

Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

Our citizens will be rejoiced to hear that the Union Vocalists will give one of their delightful entertainments to-morrow evening at the Myrtle street church. This is a home company, and should be generously patronized. The Union Vocalists have been traveling extensively the past winter, and have everywhere been received in the warmest manner. The Wisconsin (Madison) State Journal thus speaks of this troupe:

The Union Vocalists, than who no sweeter singers have appeared in our city for many a day, are to give one of their choice and varied entertainments at the City Hall to-morrow evening. Their harmony is unexcelled. The singing of the ladies is particularly fine—each being in her own sphere unequalled. The one who can also sing unaccompanied sweetly, and other a purely soprano. Prof. Jones has for many years been a teacher of music, and both he and his brother possess the highest order of musical talent.—Wisconsin State Journal.

If desirable, the Vocalists will furnish music for a dance after the concert.

THE WEATHER.—During the month of February the mercury was below zero at 6 o'clock A. M. on twelve days. The lowest range at that hour was 30 degrees below 0, and the highest 30 above. According to observations made at 4 o'clock P. M., the mercury was below zero on one day only—the 2d, when it was 4 degrees below. The highest range at that hour was 45 degrees, and the mean range for the month 27 degrees.

PAINTFUL CALAMITY.—A young woman, the daughter of a Mr. Banks, living in the neighborhood of Hay River, was so badly burned some two weeks since by her clothes taking fire from the stove, that she died last week in great agony. It appears that while the other members of the family were absent, she was engaged mending bread, and becoming drowsy, laid her head on the stove and fell asleep. While in this position her dress caught fire, and was not discovered until all her clothing was in a blaze. A little girl who heard her screams, dragged her from the house, and by pulling her in the more extinguished the flame, but not until she was injured past recovery.—Duan County Lumberman.

Dr. McCann's Lectures.—Dr. McCann will close his course of entertaining lectures on the subjects of Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, &c., to-morrow evening. Those of our citizens who have attended the course have received an amount of useful and practical information with reference to themselves which could not have been acquired by months of reading. His style of presenting his subjects is pleasing; while his illustrations by means of his manikin, plates, drawings, &c., enables the most unlearned to see and comprehend the human form in all its mysterious and intricate parts. His suggestions upon the laws of health, alone are worth all the time and expense of attending the course.

Mrs. McCann will deliver a lecture at the Hall to-morrow afternoon to ladies alone; and to-morrow evening the Doctor will close the course by a private lecture to gentlemen.

APPROPRIATIONS.—Upon the occasion of the union of the Press and Union newspapers, the retiring business manager of the Press office, Mr. Newton Bradley, was made the recipient of a highly commensal silver cake basket and silver goblet by the employees of the office. The compliment was most worthily bestowed.

Supplies for Sick Soldiers.

Ever since the commencement of the war, complaints, loud and deep have come back from soldiers in many of the various divisions of the army alleging that but few of the supplies prepared and forwarded by their mothers and sisters ever reach the soldiers. Army surgeons and other officers can be seen promning with dressing gown and slippers, while their tables are supplied with rich viands, as the soldiers suppose, forwarded from the loved ones at home. At the same time the soldiers in many localities but seldom have an opportunity to indulge in these luxuries.

A member of a Minnesota regiment suggests that the Societies and others when forwarding articles which are designed for hospital supplies should send them direct to some company. In this way the goods will not pass through any hospital, but will go direct to the soldiers and accomplish the objects for which they were intended.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Elmer Greely and J. A. Bates, under the firm of Greely Walker & Co., expired by limitation on the 20th day of August, 1882.

GEO. B. JUD, ORANGE WALKER, Sole parties in interest of the firm of Jud, Walker & Co. in liquidation, Marine, March 5, 1883.

NOTICE TO LOG OWNERS.

The Saint Croix Boom Corporation will make reduction in their charter rates for booms for the season of 1883 of ten cent per 1000 feet for all logs driven into the limits of their boom.

Per order of Board Directors, JNO. S. PROCTOR, Secretary, Office St. Croix Boom Corporation, Stillwater, March 9, 1883.

BAUNSCHIEDTISMUS.

THE UNDERSEIGNED HAS LEAVE TO announce to the people of Stillwater and vicinity, that he has been appointed by Dr. LOUIS BAUNSCHIEDT, (Director of the Baunschiedt Healing Institute, New York) as Legitimate Baunschiedt, to introduce the wonderful healing method, called "BAUNSCHIEDTISMUS."

All operations are made in accordance with Baunschiedt's directions, and the remedies used have been imported direct from Germany. I shall keep on hand at all times a full stock of Baunschiedt's celebrated remedies, consisting of—

THE LERNER-SAWF. (Life Review) THE FAMOUS OLEUM BAUNSCHIEDT, with the book of Explanation, printed in all modern languages, which can be had at the following prices: For one instrument, \$3.50. One bottle of Oleum Baunschiedt, 2.00. Book of Explanation, .80.

THE LERNER-SAWF. (Life Review), represents the most complete apparatus of the shop in the East, and is a most valuable aid to the warning, animating, relieving, and governing the circulation of the blood.

Rheumatism, Pains, tooth and head ache, spasms, asthma, quinsy, loss of hearing, affections of the straba, (strabismus) &c., &c., are immediately, and diseases of the eyes, stiffness of the joints, jaundice, palsy, green sickness, hemorrhoids, gut of all sorts, lichen, or tetter, &c., &c., are cured.

In critical cases, for instance, apoplexy, colic, inflammation of the chest, nervous fever, cholera, yellow fever, trachea or apparent death, &c., where we have no time to be consultative, where the fact ought to be instantly decided, in such circumstances this proves at once the Life Review as a savior of life.

CHAS. M. GEHLRICH, Stillwater, April 29, 1882.—m3.

"EYES RIGHT!"

DR. J. A. GILKINSON, OCUCLIST, Having returned to Stillwater, is now prepared to treat successfully all the different diseases enumerated in ophthalmia, from acute inflammation to Cataract, Aniridia, &c.

Dr. G. having a thorough medical education and a large and successful practice, has no hesitation in saying that he will give general satisfaction to any and all who may be pleased to call upon him, either for the eye or any of the numerous diseases incident to the country.

Thankful for past favors, and by a strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public favor.

No charges for consultation.

For further particulars enquire at the Sawyer House, or at the residence of Wm. Zass.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of a license, granted by the Probate Court in and for the county of Washington and State of Minnesota, dated the 18th day of February, 1882, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 19th day of March, 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, the following described real estate, situate in said county of Washington, and State of Minnesota, to-wit:

The south 24 feet in width of lot number 81, (81st block) containing 1.25 acres of land, (now city of Stillwater, as the same was surveyed and platted by Harvey Wilson, with reference to the 18th day of February, 1882, front on Third street by 135 feet deep, with a small dwelling house thereon. The sale to be made on the premises.

DANIEL McLANE, Executor of the last will and testament of Ann Le Roy.

Dated: Stillwater, Feb. 22, 1883.—24

DISTRICT COURT, 1ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT, County of Washington, State of Minnesota.

Maria M. McKusick against Noah McKusick. Summary for relief.

The State of Minnesota to Noah McKusick: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this case, which is filed in the office of the clerk of this court, at the city of Stillwater, Minn., and to serve a copy of your answer, within thirty days after the service hereof, on the undersigned, who is the plaintiff in the above entitled cause, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff may apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

L. E. THOMPSON, Atty. for plaintiff. Internal Revenue, Feb. 21, 1883. 24

STATE PRISON WORK.

All kinds of Cooperage, &c.

The undersigned having contracted for all the prison labor for a term of years, have placed the most approved machinery in the work shops for the manufacture of—

STAVES, COOPERAGE.

They are already supplying many of the mills of the State and portions of Wisconsin with barrels, and with their present machinery will be enabled to supply the demand. Wherever their barrels have been introduced, they are given the preference over all others for strength and beauty of finish. Their work barrels especially are given a preference by packers. Every thing in the line of Cooperage kept on hand or made to order. Our facilities for shipping to any part of the State are good.

DRESSED FLOORING AND SIDING.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &c.

kept constantly on hand.

Our business is permanent, and we can furnish every thing in one line on terms that will be advantageous to purchasers. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Orders will be filled with promptness. SEYMOUR & WEBSTER. Stillwater, July 8, 1882.—15

J. A. BATES.

HAVING RESUMED BUSINESS IN HIS own name, and

AT HIS OLD STAND, would be happy to see his friends and former customers.

Thankful for past favors, he would respectfully ask for a continuance of the same.

TO THE FARMERS.

I HAVE A LARGE AMOUNT OF Grain Cradles, CRADLE FINGERS, Hoes, Forks, Rakes, &c. &c. &c.

which I propose to sell VERY CHEAP. Call and be convinced.

June 5, 1882.—f J. A. BATES.

6,000 Bushels Plastering Hydr.

For sale, at wholesale and retail, by J. A. BATES, Kansas City, Mo.

BLANKS: Of all kinds for sale at this Office.

WILLIAM E. THORNE,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS, CLOTHING,

AND A GENERAL STOCK

AT EASTERN PRICES.

WATER BOOTS AND FANNES.

FLOWERS, Ribbons, Ruches,

SKATING CAPS,

HOODS, SONTACS,

CLOAKS & SHAWLS,

GRAY AND WHITE BLANKETS,

CHOICE REPS AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,

Ribbons and Other Dress Trimmings.

AND

FANCY ARTICLES WITHOUT NUMBER.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE

EASTERN MARKETS,

THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY,

COMPRISING IN PART:

GROCERIES, FISH, BUTTER, LARD, OILS, BEANS, CORN, FLOUR, MEAL, AGRICULTURAL, WOODEN WARE, BRUSHES, NAILS, HARDWARE, SAWS, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, CHAIN, OIL CLOTHS, PAINT, PUTTY, PAPEL, IMPLEMENTS, GLASS WARE, CROCKERY, QUEENWARE, LAMPS, LANTERNS, TIN WARE, STOVES, BOOTS & SHOES, RUBBER GOODS, CARPETS, MATS, RUGS.

DRY GOODS,

TS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AND

YANKEE NOTIONS GENERALLY,

WHICH THEY WILL SELL AS CHEAP,

IF NOT CHEAPER, THAN

"ANY OTHER MAN."

Give us a Call and Examine the

Goods, before

PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Stillwater, Minnesota, May 24th, 1882.

DRESS GOODS.—Poplins, Alpaccas, Ly-

ons, Wool Delaines, Traveling Goods, Challis, Moussin Delaines, Lawns, Herages and Prints, light and dark, to please all, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

SHAWLS, Balmain Skirts, Sun Umbrellas,

Parasols, Fans, Shakers, Gloves, Mitts, &c., at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S

Hoop Skirts all the styles, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

CARPETS, &c.—All Wool, Three Ply,

Ingrain, Stair Carpets, Painted do., Cotton Druggies, Jute Mats, Velvet Rugs, &c., at Eastern prices, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

MEN AND BOYS.—Select your Hats and

Caps while the assortment is large, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

DENIMS, Drillings, Domestic, Duckings,

Prunels, Hickory, Tickings, Sateen, Cassimeres, Doe Skins, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Blankets, Woolen Yarns, Carpet Warp, Woolen Socks, for sale low, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

TRAPS.—Imperial Gimpowder, Mousme do,

Trapping Extra, and all other traps without reference to War times and prices, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS WILL TAKE NOTICE

That the "PATENT LUMBERING MILL" takes the place of Lard Oil for all purposes, and is sold at 37 1/2 cents per Gallon, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

PAINTERS SAVE YOUR MONEY!—BENZOLE,

a substitute for spirits Turpentine, and better for all uses. Test it! at 15¢ per Gallon, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

MILLERS will find a large assortment of

Mill Saws, Cross Cut Saws, Mill Files, Bahbit Metal, &c., at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

CASE STEEL, Spring Steel and Iron of

all sizes, Chains, Jacks and Screws, and all the innumerable small items of Hardware, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

A LARGE lot of Heavy Tin Ware and Brown

Stone Ware, just received, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

ALL KINDS OF PR DUCK TAKEN IN

Exchange for Goods, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS KEPT CON-

stantly on hand and sold very low for cash, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

D. BRONSON JR. & CO.,

Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Crockery-ware,

BOOTS, HATS, ETC.

STILLWATER

FLOURING MILL,

D. BRONSON JR. & CO.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF the well known PATRICK and JOHN BURNS, as Millers, we are prepared to do custom or merchant work, at short notice.

Whilst trying still, we have made improvements in our Custom Mill so that we now grind the Wheat on a separate stone from Feed, and with the advantage of being well cooled before going into the bolts.

With our advantages and facilities, we have no hesitation in assuring our customers perfect satisfaction.

The Mill will be run day and night, so that farmers coming from a distance can get their grain's same day.

FARMERS:

We are prepared to buy your Wheat on our Merchant Stones. Will brand, ship to the east, sell on your account, rendering you a full account of sales, thereby saving to ourselves the

RAIN AND HURRICANS FOR YOUR STOCK. Call and see us, and examine our Merchant Mill.

WHEAT!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY 5000 Bushels RIO GRANDE AND CLUB WHEAT, By D. BRONSON JR. & Co. Sept. 15, 1882.

Fifty barrels "Stillwater Extra Flour," made from old Club and winter Wheat, warranted, for sale by D. BRONSON JR. & Co.

FENCING AND LUMBER.

Seventy-five thousand feet Fencing and Lumber for sale, or will be exchanged for produce, by D. BRONSON JR. & Co.

Henry's Pat't Repeating Rifle.

GET THE BEST.

THE BEST RIFLE EVER MADE!

Good, to Kill Indians!

Good to Kill Rebels!

Good to Kill Anything!

It will Kill at 1000 Yards!

Every Man Should Have One!

The Longest Range, the Greatest Accuracy and Rapidity of Fire

OF ANY GUN YET PRODUCED.

"Thirty Shots per Minute!—Two Men Equal to One Full Company!"

George D. Prentice, in the Louisville Journal of July last, says:

Twenty Shots per Minute!—Henry's Patent Repeating Rifle.—This new Rifle is the best ever offered to the public. It is the most powerful weapon of the day ever produced, of greater accuracy and rapidity than any other arm yet invented, and is so simple in its construction that there is no liability of its getting out of order.

Fifteen charges can be fired without removing it from the shoulder or taking aim at less than fifteen seconds, and it can be reloaded with fifteen charges in about the time it takes to load other breech-loaders with a single charge.

The new rifle made in 14-100 lbs. barrel, 31 inch barrel, and carries a conical ball 72 to the pound. The penetration at 100 yards is 5 inches; at 400 yards, 5 inches; and it carries with force sufficient to kill at 1200 yards. A man armed with one of these rifles can load and discharge one shot every two seconds, so that he is equal to a company every two minutes, a regiment every twenty minutes, a brigade every hour, and a division every two hours.—Louisville Journal, July 16th.

The St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat, of Sept. 11th, noticing one of these rifles, a present to Capt. Downie, of the Minnesota First, says:

As REPEATING WEAPONS.—We saw a Rifle yesterday, which appears to be the most effective weapon ever invented for use against the Indians, "or any other man." It was presented to Captain Mark W. Downie, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, by J. W. King, Esq., of New River, Ohio. The gun is called "Henry's Patent Repeating Rifle," and is manufactured by the New Haven Arms Company. There is a light barrel or tube on the side of the rifle, which will hold fifteen cartridges, which can be fired in less than half a minute, and the same number put in the tube again in half that time. The cartridges are cranked down to the chamber by a spiral spring. The gun presented to Capt. Downie is highly ornamented, and cost about one hundred dollars; but the price of the rifle of the manufactory, without decoration, is from \$45 to \$50. Those who wish to get an effective weapon, a "life preserver," as well as a life destroyer, will do well to see the specimen in the hands of Capt. Downie and order one from the State Agent.—Pioneer and Democrat.

The undersigned is now receiving orders and supplying the above arms and ammunition.

A. J. VAN VOORHIS, Sole Agent for the State, Stillwater, Minnesota.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue

of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the 2d Judicial District in and for the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said court on the 1st day of December, 1882, in an action wherein Anton Zeinhack's Plaintiff, and Jacobus Zeinhack's Defendant, in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant, for the sum of two hundred eighty-nine dollars and seventy-seven cents, (289 77/100) a transcript of which said judgment was docketed in this Washington county on the 10th day of December, 1882, I have levied upon the following described pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Washington and State of Minnesota, to-wit:

Lot No. two, (2) and the north-east quarter of south-west quarter, and south half of the south-west quarter of section No. nine, [9] in township No. twenty-nine, [29] north of range No. twenty-one, [21] west—all of which said property was on the 21st day of October 1882, attached by me in favor of said plaintiff, under and by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued in said action.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that I will sell the above described real estate and the interest which said defendant had in the same on the said 21st day of October 1882, at or at any time thereafter, together with the appurtenances thereto belonging, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of my office at Stillwater in said county of Washington, OX WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1883,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to satisfy said execution, interest and costs.

Smith & Gibson, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Dated Feb. 17, 1883. 22

SOMETHING NEW!

We have in store Ready-Made

DRBS, APONS, CHEMISE, SLAVERS AND

Patterns for Children, Night Gowns and Chemise, Yokes for Ladies, Magic Ruffles all widths, Crochet Edge, &c.

LEVY & DANIELS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF

Washington, ss






# Stillwater Messenger

VOLUME 7.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1863.

NUMBER 27.

## The Messenger.

Saturday, - - March 14, 1863.

"The close grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put rebels and traitors to flight."—SECRETARY STANTON, TO THE SOLDIERS.

### AN ACT

To provide for the Assessment and Collection of a Poll Tax for State Purposes. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That every white male inhabitant or legal voter of the State of Minnesota, above the age of twenty-one years, except soldiers in the United States service, shall be liable to a poll tax of one dollar, to be assessed and collected in a manner hereinafter provided, and to be applied to State purposes by special appropriation.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the several Town or City Clerks throughout this State within eighteen days after the annual Town meetings on the first Tuesday in April in the year 1863 and on the first day of January in each succeeding year, to make out an alphabetical list of all persons living in said town or city subject to poll tax as provided for in section 1 of this act, and shall file the same in the Town Clerk's office, and shall immediately deliver a certified copy thereof to the Town or City Treasurer.

SEC. 3. The Town or City Treasurer having been qualified under the provisions of law to act as Town or City Treasurer, shall immediately proceed to collect the sum of one dollar, as provided for in section 1 of this act, from every person on his list liable to pay a poll tax, and upon the payment of the same in current funds or in State warrants, shall give a receipt therefor, and shall mark the word "paid" opposite each name, and the Treasurer is hereby empowered to place upon his list from time to time, the name of any person not found in said list subject to a poll tax. Provided, That no person shall be liable to pay a poll tax in more than one town in this State in any one year under the provisions of this act. Provided, also, that no person who shall remove into this State after the first day of June in any year, shall be liable to pay a poll tax under the provisions of this act for that year.

SEC. 4. The Town or City Treasurers are hereby empowered to collect the poll tax due from any person liable to pay the same, by distress and sale of any of the personal property belonging to said person, to such amount thereof as may be necessary to pay said tax with costs; and for the purposes herein provided, the Town or City Treasurer shall have the same power and be governed by the same law as is or may be applicable to the collection of taxes upon personal property.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Town or City Treasurer, upon the 30th day of June, in the year 1863, and the second Monday of February in each year thereafter, to exhibit to the County Treasurer the certified list as furnished him of persons liable to the poll tax, together with such names as may have been added thereto, and shall at such time pay over to the County Treasurer in current funds or in State Warrants a sum equal to the amount of tax collected as appearing upon said list, less five per cent, upon the same when the amount collected does not exceed two hundred dollars, and three per cent, upon all over two hundred dollars, which may be retained by the Town or City Treasurer as fees for such collection; whereupon the County Treasurer shall give the Town or City Treasurer a receipt for the amount paid him, together with the amount allowed him as percent age for collection; such receipt shall be countersigned by the County Auditor, who shall file an exact copy of the same, and shall charge the amount to the County Treasurer. Provided, that in case the said Town or City Treasurer shall fail to make his return as herein provided for, or before the time herein specified for such return, then the Town or City Treasurer shall forfeit one per cent, of his fees for collection for every day he shall so neglect to make his return, and shall also be liable to a suit for misdemeanor.

SEC. 6. The Town or City Treasurer shall at the time of his payment to the County Treasurer, make and subscribe an oath that he has used every means in his power to collect the said poll tax, and that after diligent search he has been unable to find any personal property upon which to distress for any poll tax remaining unpaid upon his list. The said list shall then be filed in the County Auditor's office, who shall inform the State Auditor the number of polls assessed in his county, the number paid, the number remaining unpaid, and the amount allowed as fees for collection.

SEC. 7. The State Auditor shall charge each county with the amount of polls assessed, and credit the amount paid him, the amount of fees, and the amount not collected. Any officer failing to perform his duties as provided in this act shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of fifty dollars.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 3, 1863.

—Why is a field of grass like a person older than yourself? Because it is past-ur-age.

### The Detroit Mob.

A depraved Copperhead mob fell upon the colored people of Detroit the other day, and murdered and burned many in their homes, and destroyed by fire the humble dwellings of scores of negro families.

This fiendish outrage on the negroes is not on account of their color, but simply because they happen to be free. The black man is never hated where he is a slave. Let him only be known as the "property" of some Southern aristocrat and he is regarded with respectful deference by the canaille. Not one would think of harming him. He is not odious in their sight when in bondage. His color and race are not considered offensive to them. He can travel the streets in peace and safety, whether he is jet black, yellow, or white as themselves. The mob does not object to dwelling and laboring in the same city where there may be some of thousands of "niggers," as in New Orleans—provided they are slaves. If the colored people of Detroit had been chattels, no mob would have assailed him. If any individual among them committed a crime, he alone would be punished. The innocent would not be molested or assassinated. If the negroes of Detroit were ten times as numerous, all black as charcoal, and at the same time were slaves, the rabble would not dream of maltreating or molesting them.

Indeed, if they did, the owners would bring them to summary grief, as they do the "poor white trash" in the South whenever the latter happen to injure or molest the precious "nigger property." But this resort is hardly necessary, as the rabble rather like "niggers" if they are slaves, and feel no malicious, deadly animosity toward them.

If a black man be free, he is regarded with an evil eye by the ignorant whites. It is alleged that he takes the bread out of their mouths; that he then competes with them in the labor market and increases their numbers. But, strange to say, they make no such charge when he is a slave. He may then work at any trade his master may select, and work sixteen hours a day, but no fault is found.

On the contrary, if the "poor white trash" see him idle, they accuse him of being the owner of it. But let him be free, and the same class of people feel outraged if they catch him doing a day's work. It is then he is charged with the crime of "stealing the bread out of their mouths" and "showing them up by his industry" and "allowing them out of employment!"

A slave negro that performs much labor is not considered as competing with the laboring class of whites; but a free negro that works industriously is looked upon as a competitor who deserves nothing but death. If the free black man, finding himself crowded out of employment and persecuted when caught working, remains idle, then the same rabble raise the cry against him of laziness and vagabondage. It is alleged in such cases that niggers hate to work, would rather steal than labor, and are a good for nothing set of lazy drones who ought to have masters placed over them to make them work.

There is no cure for this unreasonable, unhappy animosity, but in the total extermination of slavery. The minds of the ignorant have been poisoned by the lies and sophistries of the slaveholders and their servants. To their devilish influence can be traced the murderous assault upon the handful of free blacks in Detroit, and the bitter hatred of every colored man who is free.

These same slaveholders are drowning our beloved country in blood, and impelling the very existence of free institutions; but instead of being regarded as patriots and enemies of human rights, as they are, they are defended, supported and justified by the very class of whites who are degraded, shunned and robbed by them.

Every Copperhead in the North is a pitiable high-willing tool of the oligarchy. Does any slaveholder, and those poor dupes will receive their rights and rise in the scale of manhood, and the full spirit of that murdered and burned defenseless negroes of Detroit for no better reason than that they were free, will be exercised, and in its place will rise respect for law and human rights. Heaven speed the day.—Chicago Tribune.

### Beautiful Apostrophe.

Amidst all the eloquent and patriotic thoughts which the crisis in our national affairs has inspired, we have seen none more sublime—more eloquent than the following, uttered by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, Chaplain of the House of Representatives:

"Would any divide this Union? Let them make the Mississippi a hundred miles wide and a thousand fathoms deep, an impassible barrier of water, and let them turn the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains east and west, and unite them in a Missouri compromise which cannot be abolished. Here is a vast and a varied world, which Jehovah reserved for thousands of years to be the cradle of man, and the seat of his glory and honor of all time. And must such a heritage as this be surrendered and destroyed? Grasp thy broken staff, O Flag of Stars, supererogated and disowned by the pitiful Palmetto! Start from thy cradle, O Eagle of the morning, shake from thy pinions the dews of the night, and resume thy vision at the splendor of the sunrise, lest the *Stillwater*, crawling up the cliff shall steal thy slumbers and strike thee unawares.

### What a Volcano Can Do.

Cotopaxi, in 1728, threw its fiery rocks 3,000 feet above its crater; while in 1764, the blazing mass, struggling for an outlet, caused so that its awful voice was heard a distance of more than 500 miles! In 1797, the crater of Tunguragua, one of the peaks of the Andes, flung out torrents of mud, which dammed up rivers, opened new lakes and in valleys of 1,000 feet wide made deeps of 600 feet deep. The stream of Vesuvius which in 1787 passed through Torre de Greco, contained 33,000,000 cubic feet of solid matter, and in 1794, when Torre de Greco was destroyed a second time, the mass of lava amounted to 45,000,000 cubic feet. In 1769 Etna disgorged fourth a flood which covered 84 square miles of surface, and measured nearly 100,000,000 cubic feet. On this occasion the sand and scoria formed the Monte Reali, near Nicoloso, a cone two miles in circumference and 4,000 feet high. The stream thrown out by Etna in 1810, was in motion at the rate of a yard a day, for nine months after the eruption; and it is on record that the lava from the same mountain, after a terrible eruption, was not thoroughly cold and consolidated ten years after the event.

In the eruption of Vesuvius, in 1779, the scoria and ashes vomited forth far exceeded the bulk of the mountain; while in 1860 Etna disgorged more than twenty times its own mass. Vesuvius has sent its ashes as far as Constantinople, Syria and Egypt; it has blown 8 pounds in weight to Pompeii, a distance of six miles, while similar masses were tossed up 2,000 feet above its summit. Cotopaxi has projected a block 109 cubic yards in volume, a distance of nine miles; and San Juan, in 1815, discharging the most terrible eruption on record, sent its ashes as far as Java, a distance of 200 miles of surface; and out of a population of 12,000 souls only twenty escaped!

TERMINITY OF LIFE.—A few evenings since there was a learned dissertation—subject—"Best-bugs and their remarkable tenacity of life." One asserted that he knew they could be boiled and then eaten to life. Some had soaked them in water and then eaten them without any fatal consequences. Old Hanks, who had been listening as an outsider, here gave in his experience in corroborating the facts:

"Some years ago I took a hobnob to an iron foundry, and dropping it into a ladle where the molten iron was, had it run into a skillet. Well, my old woman used that skillet pretty constant for the last six years, and here the other day it got broke all to smiths, and what do you think, gentlemen? That 'ere insect just walked out of that hole, where he had been layin' like a frog in a rock, and made tracks for his old roost up stairs. But, and by way of parenthesis, 'he looked pretty pale.'"

### A Preserving Woman.

A young married woman in Brandon, Vt., whose husband enlisted in the 6th Vermont regiment, could neither read nor write. Being devotedly attached to her husband, and cut off from all communication with him except by letter, she could not endure the thought of being compelled to submit his epistles, designed for her alone, to others to read for her. And with the refined instinct of a true woman and wife, she shrank with aversion from committing the secret of her own heart to an amanuensis. Absence, she has taken her little ones by the hand and led them to the district school, laid aside her bonnet and shawl, seated herself by the side of her children, and devoted herself to study. Within a brief period, so earnestly has she set her heart about the task, this devoted wife and mother has surmounted every obstacle, and—although alien-born—has acquired the rudiments of an English education. She now writes a fair hand and reads with fluency.

### Wool Growing.

It is a source of gratification to every one who has the welfare of Minnesota at heart, to know that there is no part of the Union better adapted to the growth of wool than this State. It has proved a decided success in every instance. The disease incident to sheep in many sections of the country appears a idiom in a Minnesota flock. This we know by experience. We are of the opinion that the great mistake made by farmers in the selection of the breed of sheep. The Spanish and French Merino seem to be the rage. While these varieties do exceedingly well, we would recommend a more hardy breed. At this time, coarse wool is quite as high as fine. The clothing for the vast army of the United States is mostly manufactured out of coarse wool. This will be the case for some years hence, which will insure a high price for the coarser grades. We have lost one out of our flock this winter, that was caused by the colic. There has been no sickness among them, but they have remained hearty and well all the time.—Gleason Register.

SINGULAR SHOT.—At the Navy Yard, on Friday last, we have an experiment was made with a new kind of shot, which was thrown at an iron-clad target, at a distance of 500 yards, perforating the iron plating four inches thick, as also ten-inch oak planking, passing out on the other side. The plating was torn into fragments, one piece flying backward into the inner shop, 200 yards in the rear of the gun, and 700 from the target.—National Intelligencer.

### Condition of Sewing Women in London.

The London Times thus speaks of the condition of sewing women in London; and if it is not grossly exaggerated, it represents a state of things truly deplorable.

The young female slaves of whom we speak are ranked by gangs in ill-ventilated rooms, or rooms that are not ventilated at all, for it is found by experience that if the air be admitted it brings with it "blacks" of another kind, which damage the work upon which the seamstress is employed. Their occupation is to sew from morning till night, and night to morning—stitch, stitch, without speech—without a smile—without a sigh. In the gray morning they must be at work—at six o'clock, having a quarter of an hour allowed for breaking their fast. The food served out is scanty and poor enough, but still, in all probability, more than their fevered systems can digest. From six o'clock then, till eleven it is stitch, stitch. At eleven a small piece of dry bread is served out to each seamstress but still she must stitch on. At one o'clock twenty minutes are allowed for dinner—a slice of meat and a potato with a glass of toast and water to each work-woman. Then at work again—stitch, stitch—until five o'clock, when fifteen minutes are allowed for supper—a piece of dry bread and cheese and a glass of beer. From nine o'clock at night until one, two and three o'clock in the morning, stitch, stitch! the only break in this long period being a minute or two—just time to swallow a cup of strong tea, which is supplied late the young people should "feel sleepy." At three o'clock A. M. to bed; at six o'clock A. M., out of it again to resume the duties of the day. There must be a good deal of monotony in the occupation. But when we have said that for certain months of the year these unfortunate young people are at work in the manner we describe, we have not said all. Even during the few hours allowed to sleep—should we not say to "feverish cessation from toil"—their miseries continue. They are crowded up in sleeping pens, ten in a room, which would perhaps be sufficient for the accommodation of two persons. The alteration is from a treadmill (and what a treadmill!) to the Black Hole of Calcutta! Not a word of remembrance is allowed, or is possible. The seamstress may leave the mill, no doubt, but what awaits them on the other side of the door? Starvation, if honest; if not, in all probability, prostitution and its consequences.

We suggest that the London Times and its American correspondent, Dr. Mackay, will do well to turn more of their attention from the Northern "barbarisms" of America to the dreadful condition of the above named class of British women. Bad as we are, we have no such unenviable mode of treating the female race as is detailed above.

### Digestion Assisted.

No branch of chemistry has of late years made greater progress than that relating to the functions of the human body. By the analysis of the blood we learn that it contains iron and soda; the brain gets its nourishment from the cerebellum. It is obvious, therefore, that these materials play a certain part in our well-being, and that if they are not supplied to the frame by our daily food, the result will be a derangement of the system, which will exhibit itself in the shape of a disease of some kind or other. Imperfect digestion is one of the commonest diseases of a sedentary life. Now it has been shown by Mr. Bastick that the stomach of a man is a hardy creature, and that it will "eat its way" through any material that it is supplied with. Lactic acid takes its name from a happy analogy. Mr. Bastick conceived that lactic acid would assist digestion in those persons who suffered from dyspepsia; and experiments have confirmed the truth of his theory. No sooner was lactic acid administered to a patient troubled with dyspepsia (indigestion) than the stomach resumed its labor. Further to illustrate this fact, the press of digestion can be exhibited out of the stomach. Pieces of butchers' meat, fowl, fish, &c., being put into a solution of lactic acid and maintained at the temperature of the body, completely dissolve and become fluid, forming an artificial chyme ready for the absorption of the vessels. Lactic acid takes its name from lacte, milk, because it is a acid found in sour milk. No wonder then that the highlanders of Scotland and North Wales who drink buttermilk, are a hardy race of people and never troubled with indigestion, for buttermilk is little else than a weak solution of lactic acid (sour milk).—Septimus Press.

SAVE THE RAGS.—When peddlers paid a cent and a half a pound, and that too in the way of paper rags, there was little inducement for the housekeeper to save her scraps of cloth. But the times have changed, and rags are now worth at least five cents as much as cash. Every prudent housekeeper should now save her rags, and even old newspapers, which have heretofore been used for kindling. The latter will readily sell for four cents and a half a pound. It may be added that now is the best time to dispose of any "hoards" of this marketable commodity which families may have. Bring them out, take them to the nearest rag merchant, and in this way you can soon make enough to take three newspapers into your family.—Gleason Register.

### ON THE MARCH.

A soldier lay on the frozen ground,  
With only a blanket for his bed;  
His weary and wasted frame;  
Beneath the cold and faithful light,  
Of faithful coils, in the freezing night,  
And as he lay, his heart was true,  
A heartless, purple flame.

All day long with his heavy load,  
Weary and worn, on the frozen road,  
And over the desolate plain;  
All day long through the bitter cold,  
Over the snow and through the flood,  
Marching his way with a heavy load,  
The soldier's heart was true.

His children came—two blue-eyed girls,  
With laughing lips and sunny curls,  
And the mother pale, and lonely now,  
And a third child, who refused to go,  
He proudly seized his early now,  
In the mother's long cry.

But the mother's will, in the morning gray,  
Barred the beautiful vision away.  
Like a frightened bird of the night;  
And the mother's will, in the morning gray,  
Barred the beautiful vision away.  
And the mother's will, in the morning gray,  
Barred the beautiful vision away.

An American Heroine.  
Among the many heroes and heroines which the present war has developed, there is one now with the army of the Potomac, whose history deserves to be made conspicuous, fully justifying, as it is, the title of heroine. She is a young woman, and her name is Anna Eheridge.

Anna Eheridge, of Minnesota, was born in Detroit, Michigan, and is now twenty-three years of age. Her father was once a man of wealth; and her early youth was passed in the lap of luxury with no wish ungratified, and no want unmet. But misfortune came and swept away his property, and broke in fortune and depressed in spirit, he removed to Minnesota, where he died leaving our heroine at the age of twelve years in comparative poverty and want.

On the breaking out of the rebellion, she was visiting her friends at Detroit. Col. Richardson was then engaged in raising the Second Michigan volunteers, and she and nineteen other females volunteered to accompany the regiment as nurses.

Every other has returned home or been discharged, but she has accompanied the regiment through all its fortunes and declares her intention to remain with it through its entire term of service. She has for her own horse, furnished with a side-saddle, saddle-bags, &c. At the commencement of a battle, she fills her saddle-bags with lint and bandages, mounts her horse and gallops to the front, passes under fire, and regardless of shot and shell, engages in the work of staunching and binding up the wounds of our soldiers.

In this manner she has passed through every battle in which the regiment has been engaged, commencing with the battle of Blackburn Ford, preceding the first battle of Bull Run; holding the battles of the Peninsula, and terminating in the battle of Fredericksburg. Gen. Barry, the present commander of the brigade to which her regiment is attached, and who highly distinguished himself for bravery and gallantry in all these fights, declares that she has been under as hot a fire of the enemy as himself. On one occasion a shell burst in pieces while she was in the act of binding up his wounds previously received, and on many occasions her dress has been pierced by bullets and fragments of shell, yet she has never flinched, and never been wounded.

Her regiment belongs to the brigade commanded by the lamented General Kearney till his death, and in consideration of her dauntless courage and invaluable services in saving the lives of his men, General Kearney commissioned her as regimental sergeant. When not actively engaged on the battle-field or in the hospital, she superintends the cooking at the headquarters of the brigade. When the brigade moves, she mounts her horse and marches with the ambulance and surgeons, administering to the wants of sick and wounded, and at the bivouac she wraps herself in her blanket, and sleeps upon the ground with all the hardihood of a true soldier.

Anna is of Dutch descent, about five feet three inches in height, fair complexion, (now somewhat browned by exposure) brown hair, vigorous constitution, and decidedly good looking. Her dress on entering our battle is a riding-dress, so arranged as to be looped up when she is mounted, and never troubled with indigestion. Her demeanor is perfectly modest, quiet and retiring, and her habits and conduct are correct and exemplary; yet on the battle-field she seems to be almost possessed and animated with a desire to be effective in saving the lives of the wounded soldiers.

No vulgar word was ever known to be uttered by her, and she is held in the highest veneration and esteem by the soldiers as an angel of mercy. She is indeed the idol of the brigade, every man of which would submit to almost any sacrifice in her behalf. She takes the deepest interest in the result of this contest, eagerly reading all the papers to which she can gain access, and keeping thoroughly posted in the progress of the war.

### war.

She says she feels as if she stood alone in the world, as it were, and desires to do good. She knows she is the instrument of saving many lives and alleviating much suffering in her present position, and feels it her duty to continue in so doing.

These facts can be substantiated by testimony of the highest character, and they deserve to go forth to the world to show that if England can boast of her Florence Nightingales, we of America can present a still higher example of female heroism and exalted acts of humanity in the person of Anna Eheridge.—Bangor Whig and Courier.

### An Affecting Story.

The following account of a heart-rending circumstance we extract from one of our exchanges. Read it if you can:

"We once saw a man in 1846, passing at the 'ry heavens, with a tin of eggs and a pistol in the other. We endeavored to attract his attention by using a tin of eggs in a paper that we held in our hand, relating a young man in that part of the country who left home in a state of derangement. He dropped the tin and of pistols from his belt, with the exclamation, 'It is I of whom I read! I left my home by my friends knew of my design. I had a tin of eggs of a girl who refused to part with me, but smiled upon another. I came madly from the house, uttering a wild cry, '2 the god of love (Qph), and without replying to the cry of my friends, and came here with this tin and a pistol. I put a tin of eggs. My case has no parallel in this State.'"

40 2ds and 40 2ds required under such perplexing circumstances.

It is the office of religion, which is the light of life, to open the gates of the temple of truth, which is the Divine Word; to call to itself the sublimities of revelation, the fine arts, the sciences, philosophy, and to assemble them in one focus, to comprehend and venerate the Author of creation. If we have said that the names of those who have been written on every flower, ought not the impression of God to appear in every thought that attaches itself both to our present and future existence?

At a recent concert in a town that shall be nameless, a gentleman rose up just as the third piece on the programme had been performed, and said: "Mr. Conductor, will you please oblige me by requesting the vocalist either to sing louder or to sing in whispers, as there is a conversation going on close by where I sit that is conducted in such a loud tone as to entirely hinder my enjoyment of the music. I prefer, certainly, to hear the latter; but if I cannot be so privileged, I desire to hear the conversation." There was an extremely quiet and attentive audience in the hall during the rest of the evening.

### Cultivating Grape Vines.

There is but little difference in fall and spring planting, though the former, if slight protection is offered the plant, gives it an early and usually a more vigorous growth. An elevated situation, with deep, moderately rich soil is best, though clay loam, well underdrained, will produce good vines and fruit. Should the soil not contain much lime, supply liberally, also manure well. If the soil is poor. Fertilize the laterals at one joint from the main stem; keep the vine upright; at the height of about five feet pinch off the leading shoots. Under this treatment the vine will often bear the next year after planting.

### Anecdote of Butler.

And this reminds me of a story told of General Butler. "I will not go back to New Orleans," says the General, "unless I can have more troops. Why can't you give me more?" "We have them to give," replies Mr. Lincoln. "That's why don't you raise more—put the draft upon New York! Raise that forty thousand who should have been raised last fall!" "Mr. Seymour says it will not do to draft in New York," answers Lincoln. "Then I would draft Seymour," asserts Butler. I will not vouch for the truth of this story, but I heard it from lips that rarely tell anything that is not true, and it sounds very like Butler, and I must confess not unlike Mr. Lincoln.—Wash. cor. Springfield Republican.

Some stupid butlering a fat companion, remarked that, if all flesh was grass, he must be a load of hay. "I suspect I am," said he, "from the way you seem nibble at me."

COST OF WAR.—From 1789 to 1815, England has for more than half the time—sixteen years—engaged in war. The war of the Spanish succession cost over \$200,000,000 in eleven years; the seven years war cost \$250,000,000; our revolutionary war cost England \$600,000,000; and that of the French Revolution \$2,320,000,000. When at war with Napoleon, from 1803 to 1812 England raised by taxes the enormous sum of \$1,940,000,000, an average of over \$1,325,000 per day. The people of these countries are all overburdened with taxes.

ELIAS HOWE, JR., the inventor of sewing machines, carries his daily mail from Washington to the camp of the Seventeenth Connecticut Regiment, in which he is a private.

In the valley of Saginaw, Mich., there are 48 sawmills, which produce annually 80,000,000 feet of lumber. In 1861 there were shipped from East Saginaw 600 cargoes of lumber. The pine of the Saginaw valley, it is stated, cannot be exhausted in fifty years.

DEFECTIVE PAGE















# The Stillwater Messenger.

NUMBER 28  
STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1863.  
"Be just, and fear not—Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

VOLUME 7.  
THE  
STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
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J. K. REINER, M. D.  
Physician and Surgeon,  
STILLWATER, MINN.  
June 24, 1862.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.,  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
OFFICE in Holcomb's new stone building, (up stairs), Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

Wm. M. McCLUER,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
STILLWATER, MINN.  
Chestnut street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. THOMPSON,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.  
OFFICE in GREELY'S BLOCK, MAIN street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

S. S. MURDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
STILLWATER, MINNESOTA. Collections made, and remittances promptly returned.

L. R. CORNMANN,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.  
OFFICE on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.  
July 10th, 1859.

RUDOLPH LEHMICKE,  
Attorney at Law.  
AND  
NOTARY PUBLIC.  
Office in Holcomb's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW  
AND General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.  
Stillwater, April 30, 1861.

Howe's Standard Scales.  
FOR SALE BY  
Vanderport, Dickerson & Co.,  
114 Pine Warehouse,  
No. 139 & 201 Randolph street,  
Chicago. Weight out of level  
No Check Refund. All prices  
quoted on rails. 23-1

FAIRBANKS'  
STANDARD  
SCALES  
OF ALL KINDS.  
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Let-  
ter Presses, etc.  
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,  
172 Lake Street, CHICAGO.  
Give the careful to buy only the genuine.

Disolution of Partnership.  
The partnership heretofore existing between  
KEYS A. DARLING and CHARLES SCHREFFER, under  
the firm name of DARLING & SCHREFFER, is  
dissolved by mutual consent. The business  
will be continued by CHARLES SCHREFFER, J. E.  
THOMPSON and HENRY THOMPSON, under the  
firm name of SCHREFFER & THOMPSON.  
KEYS A. DARLING,  
CHARLES SCHREFFER.  
Stillwater, Minn., Nov. 30, 1862.

J. E. THOMPSON, HENRY THOMPSON, CHARLES SCHREFFER,  
Exchange, Banking & Collection  
OFFICES OF  
THOMPSON BROS., - - - St. Paul, Minn.  
SCHREFFER & THOMPSON, - Stillwater, Minn.  
(Successors to Darling & Schreffer.)  
Dealers in Exchange, Coin and Uncurrent  
Money.  
Collections made and proceeds promptly re-  
mitted.

M. S. WILLARD,  
FURNITURE DEALER,  
Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.  
ELEGANT Medium and Plain Household  
Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, etc.

DAVID MEAD,  
Boot and Shoe Maker,  
MAIN ST., STILLWATER.  
I am prepared to make everything in the Boot  
and Shoe line in a superior and elegant  
manner. Particular attention paid to repairing  
it.  
Jan. 21, 1863.

C. De MONTREVILLE, M. D.,  
DENTIST  
Office on Third Street, first building West of  
the Post Office.  
On the first Monday and Tuesday of each  
month Dr. De Montreville will be at the Saw-  
yer House, and attend to any dental operations  
required.  
Jan. 12, 1863.

## The Messenger.

Saturday, - - - March 21, 1863.

"The close grapple and sharp steel of  
loyal and patriotic soldiers must always  
put rebels and traitors to flight."—SECRE-  
TARY STANTON, to the SOLDIERS.

General Killed During the War.  
Brigadier General Regular Army.

J. K. F. Mansfield, Connecticut, at An-  
tietam, September 17, 1862.

Major Generals.  
P. Kearney, New York, at Chantilly,  
Sep. 1, 1862.

I. I. Stevens, Massachusetts, at Chan-  
tilly, Sep. 1, 1862.

J. L. Reno, Pennsylvania, at South  
Mountain, Sep. 14, 1862.

T. W. Richardson, Michigan, at Anti-  
etam, Sep. 17, 1862.

Brigadier Generals.  
N. Lyon, Connecticut, at Springfield,  
Aug. 10, 1861.

W. H. L. Wallace, Illinois, at Shiloh,  
April 6, 1862.

T. Williams, Michigan, at Baton  
Rouge, August 1862.

R. L. McCook, Ohio, by guerrillas in  
Tennessee, Aug., 1862.

Henry Bohlen, Pennsylvania, on the  
Rappahannock, Aug., 1862.

Taylor, New Jersey, at Manassas,  
Aug. 24, 1862.

J. P. Rodman, Rhode Island, at Anti-  
etam, Sep. 17, 1862.

P. A. Hacksman, Indiana, at Corinth,  
October 3, 1862.

J. S. Jackson, Kentucky, at Perryville,  
October 8, 1862.

C. I. Bayard, New York, at Freder-  
icksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

W. B. Terrell, Virginia, at Perryville,  
October 8, 1862.

C. T. Jackson, Pennsylvania, at Fer-  
ricksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

J. W. Sill, Ohio, at Murfreesboro,  
Dec. 31, 1862.

Total—18.

CORRESPONDENT.  
General Regular Army.

Albert Sidney Johnson, Texas, at Shi-  
loh, April 6, 1862.

Brigadier Generals.  
R. S. Garnett, Virginia, at Carricks  
Ford, July 10, 1862.

B. J. Bee, South Carolina, at Manassas,  
July 21, 1861.

F. K. Zollicoffer, Tennessee, at Somer-  
set, Jan. 19, 1862.

Ben. McCulloch, Texas, at Elkhorn,  
March 7, 1862.

Jas. McIntosh, Arkansas, at Elkhorn,  
March 7, 1862.

A. H. Gladden, Louisiana, at Shiloh,  
April 7, 1862.

T. W. Ashby, Virginia, in a skirmish,  
May, 1862.

Robert Hutton, Tennessee, at Seven  
Pines, May 31, 1862.

Richard Griffith, Mississippi, at Sav-  
age's Station, July 1, 1862.

C. S. Wilder, Maryland, at Cedar  
Mountain, August 9, 1862.

John T. Hughes, Missouri, at Inde-  
pendence, Aug., 1862.

R. E. Garland, Virginia, at South  
Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862.

L. O. B. Branch, North Carolina, at  
Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

George B. Anderson, North Carolina,  
at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

T. R. R. Cobb, Georgia, at Fredericks-  
burg, Dec. 13, 1862.

## How the Charleston Blockade is Run.

We find the following explanation of  
the manner in which the British vessels  
escape capture by our cruisers off Char-  
leston, in a letter recently written by an  
American gentleman at Nassau to the  
Buffalo Commercial Advertiser:

The great interest in the place, how-  
ever, arises from its being the headquarters  
of the blockade runners, and leaving a  
further account of the place, its people  
and its peculiarities to another time.

I will note down such facts about the  
blockade runners and British neutrality  
as I have been able to gather during my  
short sojourn.

The harbor is quite full of vessels, and  
nearly every one is in some way connect-  
ed with the South. Vessels are constantly  
arriving from England laden with  
arms, cannon, powder, shot, dry goods,  
shoes and all sorts of things needed in  
the South.

For awhile these were un-  
laden far up in the harbor with a show  
of secrecy, but now they have done it so  
much with impunity, that they lie off the  
town and transfer their cargoes with per-  
fect freedom, and the authorities sink at  
it.

The steamers which run to Char-  
leston are all painted a light lead color  
which renders them almost undistin-  
guishable from the horizon. They leave  
here at such a time that a common run-  
ner will bring them off our fleet do not  
change their position after dark, it is a  
perfectly easy matter to steer solely by  
the aid of the compass out into the open  
sea.

Once out, there is no danger, for they  
carry a clean path to any of  
our gunboats. Communication is truly  
more frequent with Charleston than  
with New York, and we have New  
York dates six and seven days later this  
way than direct. Since I have been here  
now six days—one steamer, the Calypso,  
has arrived from Charleston laden with  
cotton, and five, the Ruby, Giraffe,  
Antonia, Nicholas I., and Leopold, have  
sailed for the same place, and the same  
vessels which have been cleared for North-  
western ports, but with cargoes that make it  
certain they will see Charleston or Wil-  
mington if possible.

It is a great matter of wonder here to  
hear of men and Southerners who do not  
our Government is not put forth every  
exertion to capture Charleston, for it has  
been seen by that port and from this place  
that their immense supplies of arms  
have been drawn.

How the Soldiers Served Sam-  
Medary.

Sam Medary's editorial rooms in the  
Crisis building were completely cleaned  
out by a mob of soldiers last night,  
amounting to two hundred in number.  
The destruction of windows, doors, files,  
books, and, in fact, everything of value,  
was complete. A violent storm of snow at the time gave a  
lively coloring to the scene. Medary  
had gone to Cincinnati on the noon train  
yesterday.

The gang of soldiers crept softly along  
on the snow till they came to the office,  
which is situated on the corner of High  
and Gay streets. They circled around  
the door with fixed bayonets and de-  
clared death to any man who should inter-  
fere. The doors were first stove in, and  
then the windows, after which the vile  
filth of corruption and treason were sent  
into the streets. The ground in front of  
the office was loaded with the contents  
of the office. The crowd was dis-  
appointed at not finding any type, not  
knowing that the composition and press  
work on the paper were done at the of-  
fice of the State Printer, Richard Nevins.

When they were informed of this they  
sallied forth to their work of destruc-  
tion, and attacked with a heavy timber  
the back door of the Statesman press  
rooms, where the outside of that street  
was being worked off.

The first bolt was not sufficient to  
give them entrance, and before the second  
was made the police arrived on the  
spot and remonstrated till they finally  
desisted.

Feeling a little relieved and fearing  
some trouble, the soldiers now scattered  
—"every one to his own way." So far  
as we could see, there were but three or  
four citizens in the crowd.

The excitement on the street became  
great, and crowds visited the ruins.  
Among all present we heard not a word  
of sympathy for the Crisis, save from  
three—one a citizen, one a police officer,  
and the other a son of Mr. Medary. "A  
midnight quiet" was restored.

Some amusing things occur in the rear  
of battle. When the tide of battle was  
turned on the 15th ult., and the rebels  
were fleeing over the ground, where they  
had driven our men, a wounded rebel  
with a ball through his leg, sat up against  
a tree, with a canteen of water in his  
hand, and smilingly saluted the boys. "Lads,  
of Chicago, (of the 42d) at that reg-  
iment was charging by. Said he: "Good  
mornin', boys; how'd ye do?" This  
reg'lar hell, ain't it?"—Murfreesboro  
correspondent.

## How Gen. Hooker Deals with his Soldiers.

Those wise men who know how to  
judge a commander, regard with great  
hope and satisfaction Gen. Hooker's  
dealings with his enlisted men. He goes  
among them, and the men in the ranks  
have access to him in his quarters, and  
everywhere else, and get patient and  
kind audience for their grievances and  
needs. He can hear them fully and  
well, and has already put a proverb on  
its travels through the camp:

"Fighting Joe feeds well."

A remarkable illustration of this new  
care of the men was given in the midst  
of the great snowstorm which impeded  
transportation throughout the army.  
Gen. Hooker ordered that the move-  
ment of the rations of the soldiers should  
have precedence over everything else, that  
not a general officer in the army  
should have transportation for his own  
caterer's supplies until the food of the  
men was all up from Aquia Creek. The  
order, with severe impartiality, fell on  
himself. Much of his own subsistence  
was held up by Gen. Hooker's  
supplies. Gen. Whipple's, and many of  
those of other officers were remorselessly  
stopped.

In the case of Gen. Howard, poultry  
and eggs, liable to spoil, were detained  
nearly a week, and portions were actual-  
ly returned to Washington. It is said  
that in reply to requests to modify the  
severity of this order, Gen. Hooker re-  
plied, "my men shall be fed before I am  
fed," and before any of my generals are  
fed." It is unnecessary to say that he is  
winning the love and confidence of his  
troops amazingly, and the taunting of  
the discipline of the army is felt from  
day to day, and from day to day its in-  
crease in efficiency and self reliance is  
evident.

Correspondence of the N. Y.  
Tribune.

Copperhead Treason.  
A Copperhead meeting, held at the  
village of Bagdad, Arcola precinct, Doug-  
las county, Ill., recently adopted, among  
others, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, do hereby  
deliberately pledge ourselves, one to another,  
that we will not render support to the present  
Administration in carrying on this abolition  
war against the South; that we will re-  
fuse to the death all attempts to draft any  
of our citizens into the army; and that we will  
not permit any military force to be made by  
the millions of the Administration.

Resolved, That we regard the Emancipation  
Proclamation as a declaration of war against  
the Union as it was; we also view it as the entering  
wedge which will ultimately divide the Middle  
and Northwestern States from our mischief-  
ous, partial, fanatical New England  
brethren, and finally divide the Union into  
two distinct and irreconcilable parts, the  
Middle, Northwestern States. And for this we  
are thankful.

And yet these men object to being  
called traitors. If they carry out their  
policy, they are declared in the first resolu-  
tion, there is not an honest citizen in Ill-  
inois or any other State in the Union  
that would not consign them to the hal-  
lowed by means of balls and bayonets.  
In Paris they resolved not to furnish  
another man nor another dollar for the  
war. When the country is engaged in a  
contest for its very existence—when  
thousands upon thousands of martyred  
patriots are being sacrificed upon its altars  
—the salvation of civil liberty—and  
men will get together and pass such  
resolutions, they brand themselves as  
traitors, and deserve a traitor's doom.  
It is no wonder that the soldiers hate  
it, no wonder that they express their willingness  
and even desire to turn the mouths of  
their cannon and the points of their bay-  
onets upon them, and exterminate traitors  
and deserters from the South; and it  
is no wonder that the feeling among loyal  
men at home should be so bitter  
against the vipers that are trying to  
bring the Government that has warred  
them into life and prosperity.—Paris  
(Ill.) Beacon.

## A Street Incident.

A full rigged maid of fashion, with  
hoops all boldly set, moved up the side-  
walk gaily observed by a gentleman.  
The walk was very wide, but the hoops  
were much wider, and a "twice as  
wide" even to think of walking up beside  
her. Her cheeks were set as roses, her  
face was all a smile, and her tread it was  
as dainty as though carried by a sylph.  
It was her hour of triumph, and she did  
not seem to know that a coasting sled  
was coming, at a pace not very slow. But  
it came and she knew it her "props"  
were knocked away, and she was going  
down the street with a boy upon her  
sleigh. The wind it blew quite roughly,  
turning all the hoops about, and of par-  
ticularly smothered screams there wasn't any  
lack, while the maiden didn't know what  
she was or wasn't about, her person much  
resembled an umbrella inside out. The  
people stopped and wondered, as the  
swiftly speeding sleigh devotedly kept  
onward, rushing past and far away; the  
boy cried "road," and liked it, and safe-  
ly shield his sled, with his own feet point-  
ing backward, and the maid's thrown out  
behind. They gained the level safely, the  
maiden, full of wrath, looked back in-  
dignant silence on their quickly retraced  
path. "You good-for-nothing scamp,"  
she cried. "I'll never let you shake your  
heels!" "Your face was covered up,  
and you know I never'll tell!" said  
the coasting lad quite boldly, and in a  
jovial mood he bowed, and said "good  
mornin', mem, you held your feet up  
good!"

## Terrible Tragedy in Columbus.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.  
Columbus, Ky., March 9, 1863.

A terrible tragic affair occurred here  
about 5 o'clock this morning at the Co-  
lumbus House. A man by the name of  
Rodgers, who was elected a member of  
Congress from the Memphis district, but  
on some account was refused a seat, in a  
sudden fit of insanity, as it is supposed,  
commenced an attack upon a lieutenant  
while in his bed. The landlord, hearing  
the disturbance, rushed in, when Rodgers  
attacked him with a knife, stabbing him  
in a terrible manner. The landlord's  
wife, hearing her husband's cries for help,  
came running in and was immediately  
attacked by the madman, and gashed in a  
manner which renders her recovery  
impossible. During the affray the lieuten-  
ant received a pistol shot, which it is  
feared will prove mortal. The guard  
here rushed in and fired upon the unfor-  
tunate man who attempted his work of  
murder upon them. He finally fell  
dead, being shot with five bullets, and  
run through with two bayonets. The  
other parties concerned are lying at the  
point of death.

## Remedy for Diphtheria.

A Pennsylvania correspondent writes  
us that the Diphtheria is very prevalent  
in some parts of that State, and says  
that he should confer a great favor upon  
the sufferers by republishing the remedy  
given about a year ago. With this re-  
quest we comply. It is as follows:

Make two small bags that will reach  
from ear to ear and fill them with ashes  
and salt; dip them in hot water and  
wring them out so they will not drip  
and apply them to the throat; cover up  
the whole with a flannel cloth and change  
them as often as they become cool, un-  
till the throat becomes irritated and  
blistering. For children, it is necessary  
to put flannel cloths between the ashes  
and the throat to prevent blistering.  
When the ashes have been on a sufficient  
time, take a wet flannel cloth and rub it  
with castile soap until it is covered with  
a thick lather; dip it in hot water and  
apply to the throat, and change as often  
as they become cool; at the same time  
use a gargle made of molasses, in a tea-  
cupful of hot water, and when cool add  
one fourth as much cider vinegar, and  
gargle every fifteen minutes until the pa-  
tient requires sleep. A gargle made of  
castile soap is good to be used part of  
the time.

A correspondent in Maine, in sending  
the above remedy, says, there had been  
a number of deaths from diphtheria until  
this remedy was used, since when all had  
recovered.—N. Y. Tribune.

Another correspondent adds that the  
constitutional effects of the disease are  
the most dangerous. That the disease is  
of a low type, and that stimulants are  
necessary to sustain the strength while  
the poison is eliminated. He recom-  
mends that whiskey be given freely.

## WHEN COMES EARNESTNESS IN SPEECH AND DEEDS.

The recent death  
of the venerable Dr. Beecher, brings to  
mind one of his pointed remarks, that  
"spoke volumes" in a few words. Giving  
the "Chicago" at the ordination of a  
young minister, he told him to be natu-  
ral and act himself, and if he were sincere  
and honest he could not fail to be an ef-  
fective speaker. He then added:

"You never know a man to cry fire  
with a wrong accent when his own house  
was burning.—This truth has an applica-  
tion now. Those who really believe  
that rebellion is rebellion, will have an  
unmistakable way of speaking and act-  
ing about it. They want whisper 'fire!'  
and be loud in their special pleading for  
the incendiary.—Boston Cultivator.

## WILL RHENISH WINE INTOXICATE.

In Rochester, New York, an individual  
(a German) testified that he drank  
twenty-five glasses of lager beer in one af-  
ternoon, and did not experience any ef-  
fect from it. Subsequently, however,  
he modified his statement so far as to  
say that the lager did *sweep a little* as  
he was on the way home. This testimo-  
ny was conclusive, and the jury decided  
that lager beer was not intoxicating.

In Syracuse, the Rhinish wine ques-  
tion lately came up in a suit for assault  
and battery. The Journal says the  
counsel for the defendant showed that the  
plaintiff had deposited eleven tumblers of  
that liquid beneath his vest in the course  
of the two or three hours previous to the  
melee between the parties to the suit.  
The plaintiff insisted he was not drunk,  
but the defendant's witnesses testified  
that he was badly intoxicated. An ex-  
pert testified that two glasses would not  
make a man drunk ordinarily; that  
five glasses generally would, and that  
there were some who could hide away a  
dozen tumblers with impunity.

After the battle of Perryville, when  
a body of soldiers were caring for the  
dead and wounded, they came upon the  
body of a man, apparently a rebel, about  
which there was not the least sign of recog-  
nition.

"Do you know him?" asked half a  
dozen voices, as a member of the Tenth  
Ohio arose from making searches on the  
body.

"Know him?" replied the Emserader  
"I tell yez boys, he's a gentelman, at all  
events, for there's a bottle filled in his  
pocket."

Don't take too much interest in the  
affairs of your neighbors; six per cent.  
will do.

## THE TARTAR WHO SAUGHT A TASTAR.

A RUSSIAN LEGEND.  
BY JOHN G. LANE.

There's trouble in Hungary, now, alas!  
There's trouble on every hand;  
For that terrible man,  
The Tartar Khan,  
Is ravaging over the land!

He is riding forth with his ugly men,  
To rob and ravish and slay;  
For deeds like these,  
You may well suppose,  
Are quite in the Tartar's way.

And now he comes, that terrible chief,  
And shapes all over the plain;  
Within and without,  
And what do his eyes behold?  
A thousand cattle in fold and field,  
And sheep all over the plain!

Of ravening breeds,  
Of ravening breeds,  
That have still in the household wealth  
That his ravished eyes behold;  
In silver plate  
Of wooden weight,  
And jewels of pearl and gold.

A nobleman owns this fine estate,  
And when the robber he sees,  
He does not very queer  
His quiver with fear,  
And trembles a bit in the knee.

He quakes in fear of his precious life,  
And scarce suppressing a groan,  
"Good Tartar!" says he,  
"Whatever you see  
Be pleased to reckon your own."

The Khan looked round in a leisure way  
Like one who is pointed to thorns,  
He changed his cheer  
The creak of feminine shoes.  
The Tartar smiled a villainous smile,  
When, like a fly in bloom,  
A lady fair  
With golden hair,  
Came gliding into the room.

The robber stared with amorous eyes,  
Water as winning a host?  
And long he gazed  
As one amazed,  
To see such beauty and grace.

A moment more, and the lady's maid  
Had seized his struggling prey,  
Without remorse,  
And—taking horse,  
He bore the lady away.

"Now Heaven be praised!" the nobleman cried,  
"For may I never see  
I bow me to me,  
True he will  
God play the Tartar," said he.

## EMERSON LIES ON THE COPPERHEADS.

When the news of the  
Tenth Ohio's first frigate, shot,  
A traitor and a copperhead  
Came in disguise,  
Diffusing knowledge; and he said,  
"But he will win,  
And wisdom shall admit these eyes."

And when the woman saw the tree,  
So pleasant for the eye to see,  
She ate forbidden fruit,  
Each man related.  
Now wealth the tree of liberty,  
This copperhead  
Appears in blue and white and red,  
Under the great grass he hides,  
Among the weeds and flowers he glides,  
Down by the brook he most abides—  
A treacherous thing;  
The stars and stripes that deck his side  
Conceal a sting.  
Vain and death are in his spring.  
Banned, scolded, and belied,  
In chains and darkness doomed to dwell,  
With other traitors who rebel,  
In secret word,  
Because he'd rather sleep in hell  
Than serve the Lord,  
Who guards us with his flaming sword.  
—W. W. BROWN.

## GOOD NIGHT.

Good night, good night—yet still I say;  
And the again good night, I say,  
Yet not away;  
Another softly whispered word—  
Another tale to be heard—  
Another night—  
So often pledged, poor pledged again—  
Another fond embrace, and then—  
Once more, good night.

## A HUMOROUS SOLDIER CORRESPONDENT.

"Not long since some of us were  
quartered in several wooden tenements,  
and in an inner room lay the corpse of a  
young seaman officer awaiting burial.  
The news soon spread to a village not  
far off, and down came tearing a senti-  
nel, not bad-looking specimen of a  
Virginia dandy. 'Let me kiss him for  
his mother!'" she cried, as I interrupted  
her progress. "Kiss whom?"

"The dear little lieutenant—the one who lies  
dead within. I never saw him, but O!  
I led her through a room in which Lieut-  
enant —of Philadelphia lay stretched  
out on an upturned trough fast asleep.  
Supposing him to be the article sought,  
she rushed up, exclaiming, 'Let me kiss  
him for his mother!' and approached  
her lips to his forehead. What was her  
amazement when the 'corpse' clasped  
his arms around her, and exclaimed:  
'Never mind the old lady, Miss; go it  
on your own account.'"

Weber thus explains an easy word  
with hard ones—"A boil," he says, "is  
a circumscribed subcutaneous inflamma-  
tion, characterized by a pointed pustular  
tumor, and suppurating with a central  
core."

Do ninety-nine favors for a man and  
refuse the hundredth, and he hates you  
ninety-nine times more than if you had  
never done him a favor at all.

Poverty is born of despair. A  
poor fellow went to hang himself, but  
finding a pot of gold, went merrily home.  
But he who had hidden the pot went and  
hung himself.

## A BEAUTIFUL CITY.—Batavia—

the capital city of Java—according  
to the description of a newspaper  
correspondent, is a brilliant specimen of  
oriental splendor. The houses—which  
are white as snow—are placed one hun-  
dred feet back from the street, the inter-  
vening space being filled with trees, lit-  
terally alive with birds, and every variety  
of plants and flowers. Every house has  
a piazza in front, and is decorated with  
beautiful pictures, elegant lamps, cages,  
etc., while rocking-chairs, lamps, ottomans,  
etc., of the most descriptions, furnish  
numerous accommodations for the fam-  
ily—who sit here mornings and even-  
ings. At night the city is one blaze of  
light from the lamps. The houses have  
grounds of eight and ten acres in extent  
around them, covered with fine shade  
trees, with fountains and flower-gardens.  
Indeed, so numerous are the trees, the  
city almost resembles a forest. The  
rooms are high and spacious,







# Local and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

**AGENTS WANTED.**—We will pay from \$50 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address: **W. JAMES**, General Agent, Mill, Ohio.

**A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.**—Importation to Milwaukee—A partner, with a cash capital of \$10,000, is wanted to engage in the milling business in one of the best wheat-growing counties of Minnesota. The location is on one of the finest streams in the State. The stream never fails and never freezes, being fed by warm springs, and the power abundant for any purpose. There are two falls—one of ten and the other of twenty-three feet—the former being improved with a dam and a small custom mill with two runs of Burra. Connected with the premises are three hundred acres of land through which the stream runs and has its source—one hundred of which is the finest meadow land in the State. The premises are within one mile of a navigable stream, affording steamboat and railroad access to all the markets of the country.

We know of no better investment in the country. The proprietor desires a partner to take charge of the active business of the concern, with reference to the construction of a new mill to meet the growing demands of the country.

Reference is made to the editor of this paper, at Stillwater, Minnesota, to whom communications can be addressed for further particulars.

**Captain T. M. Newson**, recently confirmed as a Commissioner, is ordered to Milwaukee, and left for that place yesterday.

**ACCIDENT.**—Mayor Delano, was seriously injured on Sunday afternoon, by accidentally falling through the trestle-work of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad near the Levee in St. Paul.

**DISTRICT COURT.**—A session of the District Court commenced in Hastings today, Judge McMillan presiding. It is expected that the term will be a short one.

**Captain Louis Muller**, company E, First Minnesota, returned home a few days since on a short furlough.

**WIFE BEATING.**—An Irishman living in the upper part of the city, went home to his anxious wife and family a few days since, with an unusual amount of whiskey under his jacket, and proceeded to administer to the partner of his bosom a sound drubbing—was arrested therefor, and after a trial on Saturday before Justice Murdoch, was sent to jail for thirty days.

**GERMAN RELIGIOUS MEETING.**—We are requested to announce that Mr. F. Fiegenbaum, of Woodbury in this city, will preach at the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, on Sunday next, the 29th inst., at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The discourse will be delivered in the German language, and all the German friends are cordially invited to attend.

**A DISTRESSING CASE.**—A young lady named Alfred Smith, son of a widow lady living in the lower part of the city, has been laid up during the greater part of the winter with a very painful disease of the knee joint. On his first attempt at going out, a few days since, one of his crutches slipped, and he fell with such force upon the frozen ground as to break his leg above the knee, and very near to the diseased joint. The surgeon is fearful that amputation will be necessary.

**THE ICE BUSINESS.**—The ice season has nearly closed. The two principal ice establishments in our city have filled their buildings and closed them up. The building of Messrs. Schulenberg, Bockler & Co., erected on the shore of the lake near their mill, is an immense structure, the extreme length being 254 feet, and the average width about 75 feet. The estimated amount of ice stored within it is about 5,000 tons.

Another smaller establishment, just below the warehouse of D. W. Armstrong & Co., contains about 1200 tons.

**THE RIVER OPEN TO LAKE PEPE.**—A dispatch was received from Read's Landing on Saturday last by Burbank & Co., at St. Paul, stating that the steamer Keokuk had reached the foot of the Lake at 11 o'clock on that day, having left La Crosse on the arrival of the eastern train the evening previous. Burbank's coaches will henceforth run only to Read's Landing. We learn that the Keokuk intends for the present to make daily trips from Read's Landing, leaving that point at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Red Wing papers of the 20th inst. predict confidently the arrival of boats through the lake within ten days.

**A COMMON ALTERNATIVE.**—"Say, what's to be done with the window, dear Jack? The cold rubles through it every crack."

Quoth Jack—"I know little of carpenter craft; but I think my dear wife, you will have to go through the very same process the rest of us do. That is—you must 'fix or submit to the draft.'"

The Cincinnati Commercial, calls Steadman's Brigade, in which is the Second Minnesota—"the bully brigade of the Army of the Cumberland."

# Particulate Words from a Soldier.

The subject of the article is a letter written by a young man in Davidson's Battery, of Peoria Ill., to a widowed sister, Mrs. Balfour, residing in Lake county in that State. Mr. Balfour was a Lieutenant in the 45th Illinois regiment, and was wounded at Fort Donnellson, and at Pittsburg Landing, where he lost an arm, and died soon after from the effects of his wound. Lieutenant Himmus has two sisters residing in this city, and will be remembered by many of our citizens. He took part in the bloody battle of Pea Ridge, and acquired himself like a true soldier.

The patriotic sentiments he expresses are such as are daily coming from our soldiers in the field, and worthy of the most exalted patriotism.

Hennax, Ark., Jan. 5, 1863.

**MY DEAR SISTER:**—Your letter of the 21st ult. came to hand yesterday, and I hasten to answer it. I am glad to hear you are in good health, and hope you have become reconciled to your great affliction. Could the hand of sympathy wipe away the tear of a affliction, a brother's hand should not be wanted to perform that office. Let the thought that your husband died in a good cause—in defending his adopted country against the assaults of madmen traitors, a country as dear to him as though he had been born upon its soil, let all this console you for the great loss you have sustained. We all know that he had many friends, and that he was worthy of them, and that he was a brave and gallant soldier none will doubt. There are but few families in the land in which this we will not bring grief and mourning, the sad result of war, and especially of such a war as this.

Let us hope that this winter will put an end to the terrible strife, and that this wicked rebellion will be put down, the constitutional power of our Government again reinstated, and the angel of peace again smiling over a happy and prosperous country.

I see that some of the Northern papers are discussing the expediency of a compromise. It cannot be possible that our Government has become so weak, or our public men so unskillful as to consent for a moment to parley with traitors with arms in their hands. Compromise means, if it means anything at all, that the Government should give up its constitutional right of suppressing rebellion and enforcing the laws.

I do not believe that the people of the North are willing to do this, and I know that the soldiers in the field would never consent. Nor can it safely be done, for all the countless blessings of freedom would be passed away and the American Republic become a byword and reproach; nay, it would be a disgrace such as no people ever suffered and such as no true American ever will.

Write me soon, and direct as above.

From your affectionate brother,

R. W. HINMAN.

**EQUINOCTIAL STORM.**—On Thursday night, the 19th, we had quite a snow storm, which, coming as it did, after so much fine weather, we were fain to believe might pass for the equinoctial storm, inasmuch as the two succeeding days were unusually pleasant and balmy.

Saturday, the 20th, being warm and delightful spring-like. But during the night of the 21st a most terrific thunder storm arose—the very first thunder storm of the season—and but for the unfortunate circumstance of its occurring in the night, would no doubt have been as large ly attended as the eclipse. The storm raged with great violence through the greater part of the night, and brought forth lovely in your strength as the light of a dark eye in woman.

**Oh night,**  
And storm and darkness, ye are wondrous strong  
Yet lovely in your strength as the light  
Of a dark eye in woman.

**PERSPECTIVES OF EARLY SPRING.**—The weather, with the exception of a few storms of short duration, has, for several weeks, been warm and sunny. The ice in the lake is fast becoming rotten, and the crossing rather unsafe on account of the rising of the water, causing a dangerous open space along the shore. At the head of the lake long stretches of dark water are seen, which are daily extending upon the ice. Everything indicates the near approach of welcome spring, and the early opening of navigation.

**SOME THINGS WE HAVE NOTICED.**—We were forcibly struck on reading in an exchange the other day, a few paragraphs under the heading, "A Few Queer Things," which, in a peculiarly pungent style, embody much cutting truth. No doubt our readers meet every day such despicable characters as are so graphically described in the following. The writer says:

We know lazy, shiftless, thieving devils who never paid a dollar in their lives, who are howling twelve out of twenty-four hours about the "enormous taxes we are burdened with."

We know men, the seats of whose pantaloons display the flag of distress at half-mast, who could not buy a toe-nail of a nigger if able-bodied slaves were selling at a dollar a dozen, who fly into a passion if they hear of an "attack upon slave property."

We know men who never did a day's work in their lives—were when borrowing or stealing was impossible—who are howling like wolves against "niggers coming to Minnesota to compete with poor white labor."

We know men who never had an entire dollar in their lives, spend hours in discussing the dangers of a paper currency.

The Wounds—Fernando and Ben—having gone out of the World, the World now "goes into" the Woods with a will.

# Wanted.—Wentworth, the long-haired printer, advertiser in the St. Paul paper for a situation—something permanent, honorable, light and lucrative, like sawing wood, turning grind-stone, or the like. He asseverates in unmistakable terms that he entertains such a deep-rooted and constitutional aversion to preaching the gospel, selling whiskey, or editing an abolition paper, that it will be perfectly idle and vain for applicants to ask him to do anything of the kind. The St. Paul Press, besides publishing his card, gives him the following puff, extra:

The beautiful specimen need not be at all fearful about being solicited to do either, even to sell whiskey. In this country qualifications are generally required for any post. Any man whose brains are located in the wrong part of his body, would hardly be bothered by applications for his services.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.**—Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of a license, granted by the Probate Court in and for the county of Washington and State of Minnesota, dated the 18th day of February, 1863, the undersigned will sell, at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 19th day of March, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, the following described real estate, situated in said county of Washington, and State of Minnesota, and belonging to the estate of Ann Le Roy, late of said county deceased, to wit:

The south 34 feet of width of lot number eight, (8) in block number thirty, (30) of the town (now city) of Stillwater, at the same was surveyed and platted by Harvey Wilson, with the appearances. Said lot being 24 feet front on Third street by 130 feet deep, with a small dwelling house thereon. Title to be made on the premises. Terms of sale cash.

DANIEL MCCLANE, Executor of the last will and testament of Ann Le Roy, deceased.

Dated Stillwater, Feb. 23d, 1863.—24 4  
The above sale is postponed until the 25th day of March, A. D. 1863, at the same hour and place.

**DISTRICT COURT, 1ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.**—County of Washington, State of Minnesota: Maria M. McKusick against Noah McKusick. Summary relief.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the clerk of this court, at the city of Stillwater, Minn., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the city of Stillwater, Minn., within ninety days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer to the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

L. E. THOMPSON, Atty for plaintiff.  
Internal Revenue, Feb. 21, 1863. 24  
Stamp.

**STATE PRISON WORK.**—All kinds of Cooperage, &c. The undersigned having contracted for all the prison labor for a term of years, have placed at his service all the machinery in the work-shops for the manufacture of

**STAVES,** and all kinds of **COOPERAGE.** They are already supplying many of the mills of the State and portions of Wisconsin with staves, and with their present machinery will be enabled to supply the entire demand. Wherever their barrels have been introduced, they have met with the approval of all who are strength and beauty of finish. Their pork barrels especially are given a preference by packers. Every thing the line of Cooperage kept on hand or made to order. Our facilities for shipping to any part of the State are good.

**DRESSED FLOORING AND SIDING.**—SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &c. kept constantly on hand. Our business is permanent, and we can furnish every thing in our line on terms that will be advantageous to purchasers. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. Orders will be filled with promptness.

SEYMOUR & WEBSTER.  
Stillwater, July 8, 1862.—45

**J. A. BATES.** HAVING RESUMED BUSINESS IN HIS OWN NAME, AND AT HIS OLD STAND, would be happy to receive his friends and former customers. Thankful for past favors, he would respectfully ask for a continuance of the same.

**TO THE FARMERS.** I HAVE A LARGE AMOUNT OF Grain Cradles, CRADLE FINGERS, Hoes, Forks, Rakes, &c. &c. &c. which I propose to sell VERY CHEAP. Call and be convinced.

June 8, 1862.—J. A. BATES.

**LINEN TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.** We have on hand a large supply of Table Cloths, Table Damask and Napkins, which we sell at 50 per cent. below the market price.

LEVY & DANIELS.

**BACON'S BURNER.**—A New Coal Oil Lamp, To be used without chimneys—a good thing, and very cheap, by CARL & CO.

**OYSTERS! OYSTERS!** Mrs. E. C. VALENTINE announces to her old customers and the public generally, that she is now in daily receipt of

**FRESH OYSTERS.** OYSTERS BY THE CAN will be sold at the lowest prices. She is prepared to serve them up at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER DOZEN.

Stillwater, Dec. 30th, 1862. 16 3m

**NOTICE.** All persons indebted to me are informed that my books and accounts are left in the hands of H. R. Murdoch for collection, and such persons are requested to settle the same without further calls.

C. A. BROMLEY.  
Stillwater, Sept. 13, 1862.—41

**INDIA RUBBER COATS.** We have India Rubber Coats of superior quality, at extremely low prices—don't purchase before looking at ours.

June 17, 1862. LATTY & DANIELS.

**LANTERNS.** A large lot of Bacon's coal oil Lanters purchased before the late advance, will be sold at the old rates, by CARL & CO.

# "EYES RIGHT!"

DR. J. A. GILKISON, OCULIST. Having returned to Stillwater, in now prepared to treat successfully all the different diseases enumerated in ophthalmia, from acute inflammation to Cataract, Amaurosis, &c.

Dr. G. having a thorough medical education and a large and successful practice, has no hesitation in saying that he will give general satisfaction to any and all who may be pleased to call upon him, either for the eye or any of the numerous diseases incident to the country.

Thankful for past favors, and by a strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public favor.

No charges for consultation. For further particulars enquire at the Sawyer House, or at the residence of Wm. Zass.

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# WILLIAM E. THORNE,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, CLOTHING, AND A GENERAL STOCK AT EASTERN PRICES.

WATER BOWTIES AND FRAMES, HOODS, SONTACS, CLOAKS & SHAWLS, GRAY AND WHITE BLANKETS, CHOICE REPS AND OTHER DRESS GOODS, RIBBON AND OTHER Dress Trimmings, AND FANCY ARTICLES WITHOUT NUMBER.

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# HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EASTERN MARKETS, THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

COMPRISING IN PART:

GROCERIES, FISH, BUTTER, LARD, BEANS, CORN, OILS, BLENDED, PAINTS, CORDAGE, FLOUR, MEAT, AGRICULTURAL, WOODEN WARE, BRUSHES, NAILS, HARDWARE, SAWS, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, CHAIN, OIL CLOTHS, WALL PAPER, IMPLEMENTS, GLASS WARE, CROCKERY, QUEENWARE, LAMPS, LANTERNS, TIN WARE, STOVES, BOOTS & SHOES, RUBBER GOODS, CARPETS, MATTES, RUGS.

DRY GOODS, TS' FURNISHING GOODS, AND YANKEE NOTIONS GENERALLY,

WHICH THEY WILL SELL AS CHEAP, IF NOT CHEAPER, THAN

"ANY OTHER MAN."

Give us a Call and Examine the Goods, before PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.







# The Stillwater Messenger.

VOLUME 7.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1863.

NUMBER 39

## STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Is published for subscribers for two dollars per year in advance, or for one dollar per half year in advance. An additional charge of fifty cents will be made when payment is delayed beyond that time.

OFFICE IN GREENE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

RATE OF ADVERTISING.

12 Lines, (100 words or less) constitute a square.	
One square, for one insertion.	\$1.00
One square, for one month.	\$10.00
One square, for three months.	\$25.00
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One-half square, for one insertion.	\$0.50
One-half square, for one month.	\$5.00
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One-half square, for six months.	\$20.00
One-half square, for one year.	\$35.00
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year.	\$5.00
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 3 months.	\$1.50

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be continued until ordered by a written or verbal notice, they shall be ordered until payment is received. Extra charges for each change or alteration ordered. Display advertisements invariably charged extra.

J. K. REINER, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

STILLWATER, MINN.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE IN HOLCOMBE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

Wm. M. McCLUER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office in Holcombe's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

L. E. THOMPSON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office in Holcombe's Block, Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

S. S. MURDOCK

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office in Holcombe's Block, Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

J. R. JORNMAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office on the Second Floor, of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

RUDOLPH LEHNICKE,

Attorney at Law.

Office in Holcombe's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office in Holcombe's Block, Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Howe's Standard Scales.

For Sale by

Vanderzant, Dickerson & Co.

No. 109 & 2nd Randolph Street, Chicago. Weigh out of level. No Check Books. All freight received on bills. 25-13

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

110, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Press, etc.

FAIRBANKS, GREENE & CO.,

123 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

See the circular to buy only for genuine.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between KEYS A. DARLING and CHARLES SCHEFFER, under the firm name of KEYS & SCHEFFER, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by CHARLES SCHEFFER, J. E. THOMPSON and HENRY THOMPSON, under the firm name of SCHEFFER & THOMPSON.

KEYS A. DARLING, CHARLES SCHEFFER.

Stillwater, Minn., Nov. 30, 1862.

J. E. THOMPSON, HENRY THOMPSON, CHAR. SCHEFFER.

Exchange, Banking & Collection.

OFFICES OF THOMPSON BROS., St. Paul, Minn.

SCHEFFER & THOMPSON - Stillwater, Minn.

(Successors to Darling & Scheffer).

Dealers in Exchange, Coin and Uncurrent Money.

Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted.

M. S. WILLARD,

FURNITURE DEALER.

110, Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ELEGANT, Modern and Plain Household Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

DAVID MEAD,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

MAIN ST., STILLWATER.

Is prepared to make everything in the Boot and Shoe line in a superior and elegant manner. Particular attention paid to repairing. Jan. 21, 1864

C. De MONTREVILLE, M. D.

DENTIST

Office on Third Street, first building West of the Post Office.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

On the first Monday and Tuesday of each month, Dr. De Montreville will treat the Sore Throat, and attend to any dental operations required.

Jan. 13, 1865

## The Messenger.

Saturday, - - - March 23, 1863.

"The close, grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put rebels and traitors to flight."—SECRETARY STANTON, TO THE SOLDIERS.

THE FIGHT NEAR FRANKLIN, TENN.—

The Nashville Dispatch of the 10th furnishes the following report of the killed, wounded and missing at Franklin:

Killed.....89

Wounded.....230

Missing.....990

Total.....1309

Of these the 83th Indiana lost 260; the 53d Indiana, 400; the 19th Michigan, 445, and the 22d Wisconsin, 190. No Federal officer was killed; Col. Blair was wounded. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded is said to be about 500.

WHAT THE ENQUIRER SAID.—The Cincinnati Enquirer has kept even pace with its fellow Copperhead journals in abuse of the Government, and for this has earned the dislike of loyal men, especially of our army. But it was left for that infamous sheet to descend to a lower depth of immorality which less excites the soldiers almost to frenzy. Will the hell-demon that a journal in a northern State could deliberately insult the wives of our brave soldiers in the field, by one of the most diabolical insinuations that was ever put into type. It was contained in that paper of the 8th instant. The editor says:

"They (the soldiers) will find their wives perishing under the care of some charitable agent of an anti-slavery society, who has found that there are more ways than one to administer consolation."

NOT JOINED THE DEMOCRATS.—Since the Civil War, Copperheads have asserted that J. W. Brackett, of the 114th Illinois regiment, had joined the Copperheads; that true soldier writes to the *Harvard Index* as follows:

"When you see all the streams in the country of America running up hill, when the sun revolves around the earth and the stars shine at mid day, and when some men that could name think more of the Union than they do of party—then tell that prating, dishonest, Union saving, compromise-making, religion-conjuring coward that I have gone crazy and joined them."

MAHONY, HITCHINS AND HUBNETT, the Copperhead editors and propagators, have said their interest in the *Dubuque Herald* to Patrick Mahony, late of the Sioux City Register. The three retiring traitors go to Philadelphia to establish a journal of the same species in that city. The exact sentiments of Patrick on having attracted the public attention, but is generally supposed, he will follow in the footsteps of his infamous predecessors. Hitchins carries two beautiful black eyes with him to Philadelphia, the result of coming in contact with the banner flag of Lieut. Sessions, at the Fair, a few days since, while Mahony had the sweet star of martyrdom on his garment.

THE STARS ON OUR BANNER.—JAMES T. Brady, in a recent speech, alluded to a visit to the Vatican in Rome, upon the ceiling of which were to be seen the flags of all nations. He came to the back of a pedestal, and, holding a torch, he said: "The stars and stripes of our young flag. When he saw the Stars and Stripes, he asked himself the question why it was that our fathers were the first to put stars on their flag. The only answer that could be given was that our fathers looked up to God for help, that they saw the stars and planted them in our banner."

An old salt, who had been on a bend, had got what might be termed sublimely mystified by his frequent imbibing of "the critter." Strolling along the streets, he thought that he would go to the theatre, and pass the remainder of the evening. Following some man whom he thought bound on the same voyage, he found himself in what he took to be a theatre, and the minister was preaching from the text: "Behold, the sheep and goats, and in order to make an impression on his congregation, he put the significant question, "Who would wish to be a goat?" He paused and then with greater emphasis said, "Who will be a goat?" Our tipsy sailor was unable to brook the delay any longer, and responded:

"As nobody else (he) will be it, I'll be it (he) rather than the play should stop."

THE CONTRABAND'S RESCUE OF THE DEMOCRAT.—A prominent and leading Democrat of this city was discussing public affairs recently, denouncing the Government and advocating peace most vehemently. Among his auditors was a colored man, a contraband, who knew the inside of the rebellion, and could see the leading of the gentleman's argument. After listening patiently for awhile, he said to the speaker, "I don't know who you is, but you talk just as they do down in Richmond."

Col. Wm. Crooks.

From the *Gloucester Register*.

We see that our exchanges throughout the State have been exchanging the subject as to who is to be our next Brigadier from the Colonels of our new regiments. Those who have received the recommendation of the press are good men and true; but undoubtedly the best man for that position—one who has the confidence of the people—is Col. Wm. Crooks. His military talents are of high order, and his ability second to no man's in or out of the State. We think his claim for superior to those of any other of our Colonels.

## The Craven Cry of Peace.

What is the meaning of this craven cry of peace, while traitors are leaving war? A strange thing to come from the Democratic party. Of course we all desire peace if it can be had with honor and the Union. But it is well known that no peace can be had except upon a dissolution basis. The South must be recognized or subdued. Therefore to declare for peace is to declare for a dissolution.

And are you ready to say peace at such a price? Shall the Democratic party at last accomplish the dissolution of the Union it has spent its whole efforts in preserving? If there is one article of its creed more essential than another, it is the preservation of the Union at the expense of all life or property inside or outside of the Union. And then with this cry for peace by separating the States and rending the flag, will go down to their graves with Hartford convention federalism, and every other party and man that tried by the single standard, "Love of country right or wrong," have of country right or wrong been found wanting.—*Matt. H. Carpenter.*

A soldier's letter from Fairfax Court House, dated March 5th, gives a clue to the disaster that overtook Gen. Stoneman four days later:

General Stoneman, who commands the 21st Vermont brigade, has his headquarters in the village, although his brigade is five or six miles away. What he could or would do in case of an attack I don't know; but it seems to me that a General should be with his men. If he is so far away, he can't put up with his men, the Government would better put him out. . . .

There is a woman living in the town of Fairfax by the name of Fred, not married, who has been of great service to Gen. Stoneman in giving information, &c., so much so that Stoneman has conferred on her the rank of Major in the rebel army. She belongs to his staff. Why our people do not send her beyond the lines is another question. I understand that she and Stoneman are very intimate. If he gets picked up some night, he may thank her for it.

Her father lives here, and is known to give the aid and comfort he can to the rebels, and this in the little hole of Fairfax, under the nose of the Provost Marshal, who is always full of bad white. So things go, and it is all right. No wonder we don't get along faster.

A Strange Story.

Some years ago, one of your young men was wandering in the jungle, armed with a scimitar and a bow and arrow. As he came to the bank of a river, he found a woman sitting on a log, and being a warm day he thought he would have a bath. He placed his arms and clothes at the foot of a tree, and went into the water. After a time, being sufficiently refreshed, he was returning to the bank, when he perceived an enormous female orang-utan standing before him, and she said to him, "I have been waiting for you, and now I am going to eat you."

She then seized him by the arm, and he followed her to a large tree, where she made him sit down. When he reached her resting place, consisting of boughs and branches woven into a comfortable nest, she made him enter. There he remained some months, jealously watched by his strange companion, fed by her on the fruits and the berries of the palm, and rarely permitted to touch the ground. His feet had become so weak from disuse, that he could not move from the tree to the ground. One day, however, he was permitted to descend to the ground, and he found that he was still a young man, and that he was still a young man.

On the recent visit of the United States steamer *Vanderbilt* to the port of Kingston, Jamaica, her officers were insulted by having rebel songs bawled in their ears, and were treated at the streets. In one instance the insolence of these contemptible secession sympathizers was properly punished. On a Sunday evening, about 7 o'clock, a boat load of men and women, dressed in their finest gaudy, pulled around the ship, singing at the top of their voices, "Dixie," several of the officers were sitting in the starboard gangway, and very naturally felt insulted at this public show of bravado, and wished for a way to stop it, when one of them proposed to put the boat on the steam pump and wet them down. This proposition was at once adopted, and as the boat turned to, the water was thrown on to the scoundrels, drenching them to the skin and filling their boat half full. As they pulled toward shore they vented their anger in loud curses against the Yankees.

The Surgeon General has sent the following list of all surgeons in charge of hospitals:

You will take the necessary measures to cause the transfer, to the general hospital nearest to their homes, of all sick and wounded soldiers who have been sick for three months or upwards, and are in a fit state to bear such transportation.

## Letter from Orpheus C. Kerr.

Correspondence M. Y. Sunday Mercury.

EDITOR T. T.:—I have been very ill, my boy—I have been very ill; and even now, the hand which grasps the pen trembles with weakness, like the hand of the wind upon a slender reed. I have been reminded of my latter end, and of our Excellent National Democratic organization, by an outrage upon my Constitution and the Arbitrary Arrest of my health—proceedings which seem to prove that the well known Southern Confederacy is entirely right in this war, and that the North is chiefly composed of Honest Old despots. (See proceedings of Democratic organization, resolution 290.)

As I lay in Strategy Hall the other day, so desolately lonely that I almost wished to die, and without energy enough to finish reading the greenback issue of the *Sunday Mercury*, there came to me an affable Democratic chap who had just recovered from a severe attack brought on by the Conscription Bill, and wished to consult me as to the propriety of nominating Dr. Brandreth for President of the United States in 1865.

"Why, my future Jefferson," says I, "I feel, as you are going to do with McClellan, then?"

"Really," says he, just stepping across the and to spit upon a copy of the *Tri-Weekly*, which served as a wind-ward-vane, and having engaged each in single combat and defeated him, he proceeded to show his great ability. He beckoned to Captain William Brown, who was at the moment taking the sun's altitude with his sextant, and says he: "Tell me how many men are in the guard-house for beastly intoxication?"

"William smiled affably, and says he: 'I don't remember just now how many that Republican institution will hold.'"

"Release them all!" thundered the Grim Old Fighting Cox, violently snatching his sword, and fring his pistol in the air.

"Ah!" says William, here's Abilene.

The next officer called was Captain Bob Shorty, and says the General to him: "How many slow matches did my private use for the Orange County Howitzers?"

Captain Bob Shorty took three steps in a breakdown, and says he, "We have always ordered seventy-five."

"By all means," Federal! did I ever hear of so much Abilene?"

As the Grim Old Fighting Cox was leaving his quarters, he came upon a Mackrel chap who was stooping down to tie his shoe, and gave him a kick that kindled conflagration in his vision. The poor chap rubbingly picked himself up, and says he:

"It appears to me I never see so much Abilene."

Abilene, my boy, in its modern application, as applied to military men, appears to mean a peculiar capacity for surprising and startling everybody—except the enemy.

Yours, respectfully,

ORPHEUS C. KERR.

Three Hundred Copperheads Wanted.

I hereby make special requisition on the State of Illinois for three hundred of the vilest, meanest, and most depraved men that can be found. I know they have them there, and I am satisfied they are needed here for the good of the public service, rendered so by the following circumstances, viz:

That about six hundred clean, neat, hardy and well disciplined men as ever marched to the sound of a drum—men who have borne a prominent and honorable part in the taking of New Madrid, Island No. 10, Siege of Corinth, battle of Iuka, and late battle of Corinth, besides several other engagements of less note. These men are tried and true as ever drew dead on rebel hand; the love of their country swells their hearts and throbs in every vein. They have unanimously said they want no peace that will yield a single right of humanity or take one star from our glorious flag.

Three hundred able-bodied Copperheads are needed to fill the regiment to the maximum number. These noble and brave men will hold them straight in camp, steady in the hour of battle, teach them to endure hardships and sufferings, to eat hard crackers, and sleep on the bare ground, in short they will train them up in the way they should go, and bring them back through much tribulation to the good old doctrines of equal rights, common sense, and the Union forever.

A speedy compliance with the provisions of this requisition is respectfully requested.

Capt. IRA J. BLOOMFIELD, 26th Ill. Vol. Infantry.

EMPLOYMENT FOR COPPERHEADS.—The Southern papers have numerous advertisements calling for substitutes. As high as \$1,800 to \$2,000 have been offered in the Richmond *Enquirer* and *Dispatch*. Copperheads out of employment are anxious to get a fight, and would do themselves credit by escaping from a land so ungenial to their tastes and accepting of these offers. Should they get their bounties, they would be in possession of more money than any other class in all their lives.—*Springfield Jour.*

## The Mackrel Brigade, my boy, grows hoary with antiquity, and the capture of the Southern Confederacy is still delayed for want of pontoons. And this reminds me that the Abolitionists of New England, who are entirely responsible for this war, with its taxes upon members of the Democratic organization, have not yet sent any pontoons to the field.

Whilst they would abridge the rights of white men, they even ignore the white men's rights to a bridge. But let us not linger over such depravity, or we shall be delayed in our preparations for the Presidential canvass in 1865.

The last new General of the Mackrel Brigade is an officer of great age, named Cox—known to the soldiers as the Grim Old Fighting Cox—and I am happy to say, my boy, that he is an officer of great ability. Spurning all the vain pomp which too often make our generals as cheap in appearance as the military minions of the despotic powers of Europe, he makes it a practice to attire himself like the unostentatious dandy man of a true republic; and when he rides abroad to inspect the regiments, it is universally admitted that he is like father visiting his children, whose great numbers make such great demands upon his means that he can't afford to dress himself respectably.

Having assumed command of the Mackrel Brigade, my boy, the Grim Old Fighting Cox immediately summoned all his officers to his presence, and having engaged each in single combat and defeated him, he proceeded to show his great ability. He beckoned to Captain William Brown, who was at the moment taking the sun's altitude with his sextant, and says he: "Tell me how many men are in the guard-house for beastly intoxication?"

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## LABOR—AN ODE.

BY GEORGE W. BUSHART.

Till swings the axe and the forest how;

The tree breaks out in radiant bloom;

Rich harvests smile behind the stone.

And elms cluster round the loom.

When lowering down and turning spines

Adorn the race and crown the hill.

And labor lights the lesson day.

And plumes with smoke the forge and mill.

The monarch oak, the woodman's pride,

And turns the crank in living gear,

Tell lances on the rolling tide.

That gleam on the flag of stars.

The engine with its lungs of steam,

That glares and roars and jingles of steel,

From labor's splendor fingers came.

With sobbing valve and whirling wheel.

The laborer 'tis the magic power,

And turns the crank in lives of toil,

And beckons angels down to bless

Industrious hands on ore and mill.

Her sun-browned face, with shining eyes,

Looks like a lake with silver light.

Strong thick with pulses of trade,

And sings to waking in the state.

Now I lay me down to sleep.

"Now I lay me down to sleep,

I pray the Lord my soul to keep,

If I should die before I wake,

I pray the Lord my soul to take."

Who are you, man or woman, for

Whom this prayer has not the old, sweet

Associations, who, hearing its words,

Hour not for the "memory bells" ring

Up from the golden plains of childhood,

And feel not the soft gale from the

Morning land of your life sweeping over

Your soul?

You may be a man now, in the pride

And strength of your years; you may

Have carved out for yourself an honorable

Name and destiny in the world—

Mayhap you are the owner of broad

Land and proud homes, and your heart

Has grown hard in its battles with the



# STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

## STILLWATER.

Tuesday, --- March 31, 1863.

### SETTLE UP! SETTLE UP!

As we expect in a few weeks to enter the Government service, a settlement of all outstanding accounts with the MESSENGER OFFICE is absolutely indispensable. SETTLEMENT MUST BE MADE AT ONCE. Those at a distance must remit immediately. The MESSENGER will continue as heretofore, but outstanding accounts must be adjusted at once. This call is imperative.

### A Brief Visit to Milwaukee.

Most of our home readers have enjoyed summer trips down the Mississippi by steam. Those of them who have not endured a spring overland trip, have neglected their traveling education. We have heard much of the danger and hardships of an overland trip to La Crosse in the early spring—just as the river is in its full flood, when mud is sixty fathoms deep, streams swollen, and bridges washed away—but we never had any conception of the reality until a few days ago when compelled to undertake the journey. With good sleighing, Burbank's admirably conducted line of stages usually make La Crosse in from twenty-eight to thirty hours. On our recent journey down, we were three days and three nights in making La Crosse. We will not attempt to describe the journey, lest we might discourage others whose business may make the trip an imperative necessity. We yet feel, however, as if we had been run through fiery threshing machines. We were informed that at no other corresponding stage since the organization of our State has there been so many passengers, or so large an amount of express goods on the road—indicating a better business for Minnesota than for many years past. Messrs. Burbank & Co., however, through their personal supervision and that of their attentive agents and messengers, render the journey quite tolerable, and in many respects safe and pleasant. Men possessed of less enterprise and foresight than they should never attempt such a gigantic undertaking. They are the right men in the right place, and they richly merit the great success with which they have met in all their enterprises.

### MILWAUKEE.

Was enshrouded in a sea of rain, fog and mud during our sojourn there, rendering everything blue and disagreeable. Had this been our first visit to this gem of a city, our impressions would have indeed been unfavorable. Notwithstanding the weather, business was quite active. We were assured by business men that the trade of Milwaukee would exceed by one-fourth the business of any previous year. Manufacturing is on the increase, while a large and profitable wholesale business is being built up. Milwaukee is becoming a formidable rival of Chicago, while much of the western trade formerly went to New York is now being divided between these two western emporiums. With her lake and railroad facilities, Milwaukee has a promising future before her.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

The headquarters of this military department are now at Milwaukee—this point being nearly equidistant between the anticipated Indian troubles in western Minnesota and the Upper Missouri. We had the pleasure of frequent interviews with Maj. General Pope, in command of this department, and we feel authorized in assuring our citizens that he fully comprehends the magnitude of our Indian troubles, and that his military plans will lead to a speedy termination of our unfortunate difficulties. Possessed of military genius unsurpassed by any officer in the field, Gen. Pope brings to his assistance an experience of twelve years on the western plains, and an acquaintance with the geography and topography of the west, and a familiarity with Indian character, enjoyed by few, if any, of our Generals—rendering him peculiarly fitted for the work before him. We feel authorized in assuring our citizens that Gen. Pope does not anticipate serious difficulty with the Indians in Minnesota—that the fighting will be on the Missouri river. While this is his view, however, he will not leave Minnesota unprotected. A strong force will be retained on our frontier for the protection of our citizens and to follow up and chastise the Indians as soon as the campaign can be commenced.

Lieut. Col. T. C. H. Smith, chief of Gen. Pope's staff, well known to many of the citizens of our State, has recently been appointed and confirmed a Brigadier General. He wears his well-earned honors very gracefully.

Want of space cuts off a sketch of our return trip and many incidents connected therewith.

INDIGNANT COPPERHEADS.—A clergyman at Constantine, Michigan, has raised the ire of the Copperheads by urging young men to "start right, to be better, and to make their fellows better, and to be sure they cast their lot on the side of justice and humanity." The Tribune declares he might as well have told them to become Republicans at once.

### Terrible Disaster at Hastings.

The St. Paul Press of Saturday contains quite full particulars of a distressing accident at Hastings on last Friday morning, of which we had painful and conflicting rumors during the evening of that day. We copy from the Press account:

One of Burbank's coaches from La Crosse which was due here Thursday evening, having been delayed upon the trip, did not reach Hastings until between two and three o'clock yesterday morning. About 3 A. M. as the coach was being put on board the ferry boat at that place the accident occurred. The boat lay backed up to the shore, with ropes from each side fastened to rocks upon the bank. After he horses and forward wheels had reached the boat in safety, the hind wheels struck the end with sufficient force to loosen one of the ropes from an iron ring to which it was fastened, causing the boat to swing out into the river, and the coach containing six passengers hanging over the end. The coupling pin coming out precipitated all but the forward wheels backward into the river. The water at this place is said to be twenty feet deep, and the horror of the men, shut into a coach, being precipitated in it at an hour when everything was enveloped in darkness is beyond description.

The names of the passengers were Peter Black, of Trout River, Franklin county; New York; Matthew McLane, of Stillwater; Major Wm. J. Cullen, of St. Paul; Morris, of Minneapolis; Chas. W. Savage, of Brooklyn, Hennepin county; and Hiram Carriel, of New Hampshire, two of whom, Messrs. Black and McLane, were drowned.

Hiram Carriel, a member of the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment, was one of the first to escape from the coach. He was sitting on the back seat at the time, springing forward, endeavored to open the door of the side that was uppermost (the coach was lying upon one side in the water) falling in which he managed to make his exit through the upper part of the door, and reached the ferry, which at that time was close at hand. Mr. Carriel was on his way to St. Paul to report to Gen. Sibley, having been paroled at Savage Station last summer.

Savage and Morrison burst through the canvas on each side of the door and reached the shore in safety. Mr. Morrison is a son of D. Morrison of Minneapolis, and a nephew of Asa Morrison of this State, a soldier who has been discharged owing to wounds received in the service. He was a member of Co. D, First Minnesota. While making his escape he injured his wounded foot to such an extent as to compel his return to crutches.

Major Cullen, of this city, who is well known throughout the State, had the most narrow escape of any of the party. As soon as Carriel passed through the upper part of the door, Major Cullen thrust his head through the aperture, but being a larger man, was unable to extricate his body from the coach. The driver, named William Roe, had jumped upon the boat when the coach first fell into the water, but immediately leaped into the water and swam to the assistance of the passengers. Seizing Major Cullen, he was enabled to keep his head above water, and relieved of the weight of the three who were mentioned as having extricated themselves soon after the accident occurred, the coach floated down the river.

Finding that the coach was sinking, and that his weight would drown the Major, Roe struck out for shore, which he reached, notwithstanding he was encased in a heavy buffalo overcoat. He then, by the aid of passengers and others, drew the ferry boat down to the sinking coach, and rescued the Major from his perilous situation. Some fifteen or twenty minutes had elapsed after the accident before he was rescued, and the coach had floated about twenty-five rods down the stream.

Major Cullen attributes his rescue to the driver, Roe, as without his assistance he would have been unable to maintain his position until relief arrived. The saddest feature of the catastrophe was the drowning of Messrs. Black and McLane. Neither of them was upon the coach, but both of them were upon the side of the coach that settled down into the water. The passengers are unable to say what they did, but think they made ineffectual efforts to escape from their position. Their position was such that they were probably under water from the outset, and by the time the first three had left they were unable to follow their example. The coach was dragged on shore after the rescue of Major Cullen, and their bodies found lying within it.

It was currently reported about the city last evening that it was Mall Black, of Stillwater, who was drowned, but our dispatch gives his name as Peter Black, and a letter was found upon his person with that address. It was written by his sister in Montreal, who has been informed by telegraph of the sudden death of her brother. Three hundred and five dollars in United States notes were found upon his body, which awaits the order of his friends. In conversation with his fellow passengers the day previous to the accident, he stated that he would be twenty-nine years old on June 1.

His valise brought to this city was opened last night, and found to contain, in addition to ordinary clothing, a package of paper and envelopes, upon the wrapper of which was written, "Peter Black, Trout River, Franklin county, New York." A letter from his brother was found, which shows that to have been the residence of the unfortunate man. Discharge papers dated October, 1862, were also found for Benjamin Finley, Corporal Second United States Infantry, and a letter of recommendation of him to the War Department for a clerkship, by the Lieut. Col. of the regiment. His coat was marked "originality." It was afterwards the "F" J. on the side of justice and humanity." The Tribune declares he might as well have told them to become Republicans at once.

### Interesting Marriage Ceremony in Gen. Hooker's Army—The Altar Formed of all the Regimental Drums.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald, by Capt. N. A. Ransom, March 13, 1863.

Yesterday was a gala day in the camp of one of the brigades stationed here, or, as one of the officers present pronounced it, a "gala-day." The occasion was the marriage of Capt. Daniel Hart, company E, 7th regiment New Jersey volunteers, to Miss Helen H. Lammond, of Washington, D. C. Captain H. is one of the most popular officers of the brigade, and his friends were determined that nothing should be wanting to make the day one of unalloyed happiness. The camp, in anticipation of the event, had been beautifully decorated with evergreens, and every preparation made to give *elad* to the affair. At precisely noon the regiment was drawn up, turning three sides of a hollow square, facing the canopy under which the ceremony was to take place, when the band playing "Hail to the Chief." General Hooker, with his staff, followed by a large number of general officers, among whom were Generals Sickles, Barry, Birney, Mutt, Carr, Revere, Bartlett, Ward and others, proceeded to occupy a position on the left of an altar extemporized for the occasion, and formed of drums placed one upon another.

Everything being in readiness, the bride, consisting of the groom and bride, with Colonel Francis and Lieutenant Colonel Price as groomsmen, and Miss H. Lammond (sister of the bride) and Miss Mollie Lewis of Philadelphia, escorted by a guard of honor, (twelve officers of the regiment), advanced to the canopy, where the worthy chaplain of the regiment, the Rev. Dr. Rose, performed the ceremony in the impressive Episcopal form. At the party advanced to take part, they were received by the regiment at a present arms. After the marriage ceremony had been performed—and this included the reading of the "license" granted by the clerk of the county of Washington, D. C., and approved by the military commandant of this district, and the witnessing of the same by the prominent officers present—another very interesting ceremony took place, viz., the presentation of a medal to Rev. Dr. Rose.

The sight of the table would have surprised those who expect to find nothing in the army but "hard tack" and salt pork. After dinner the tables were cleared and the pavilion prepared for a grand ball in the evening. Some twenty young ladies had accompanied the bride from Washington, and this number was increased by the presence of a number of the wives of officers who are visiting their husbands in camp, making as fine a collection of youth and beauty as has ever been witnessed in this part of the Old Dominion.

### A Peace Proposition in the Rebel Congress.

In its report of the proceedings of the Rebel Congress the Richmond Dispatch of the 12th inst., gives the following remarkable pronouncement and resolution, as presented by Mr. Conrad:

Whereas, The present Administration of the United States, by its reckless disregard of all constitutional restraints, by its persistent efforts to subvert the institutions of these States and the ferocious war which it is waging for that purpose, has more than realized the worst apprehensions of our people, and fully justified their wisdom and foresight in averting, by timely separation from the Union, the calamities which a longer continuance in it would have rendered inevitable, and whereas, the Government of the United States have recently manifested their disapproval of the war, of the objects for which and the manner in which it is conducted, and their desire for its speedy termination, and several foreign powers, notably the Government of France, have expressed a similar desire.

Now, therefore, the Congress of the Confederate States, deeply impressed with the conviction that it is their duty to leave no means untried to put an end to a contest injurious to the civilized world and disastrous to the parties engaged, believing that its prolongation can only tend to embitter and perpetuate feelings of hostility between States which, never previously discriminated, must ever be indelibly connected by identity of language and of religion, and by the immutable laws of geographical unity and of mutual demand and supply, deem the present time when there is a momentary pause in conflict a suitable one to offer the word of peace. The Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States, do therefore resolve that they will cordially co-operate with the Executive in any measure it may adopt, consistent with the honor, the dignity, independence of these States, tending to a speedy restoration of peace with all or with any of the States of the federal Union. The resolution was referred, without debate, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

It is scarcely possible, in our opinion, to overestimate the significance of this proposition. Mr. Conrad was in former days an old Whig, and in Mr. Filmore's administration held the office of War Secretary. That such an unequivocal expression of desire for peace, coupled even with the qualified Unionism to which he gives utterance, should be presented in the rebel Congress, and further that it should have been received even for reference, is one of the signs of the times. It certainly bespeaks a growing weariness of war quite in contrast with the ferocious bearing of the Richmond press, and it is the first authoritative expression of peace sentiment from the South which has not presented the recognition of the rebel Confederacy as a *res nova* of settlement. The phrase "independence of these States," it will be observed, is capable of far different construction from that which may be given it by the ultra Southern side of the rebel House.

John Stuart Mill sent a letter to the Committee on the celebration of Washington's birthday, in London, which closes thus: "My hopes for the future welfare and greatness of the American Republic were never so high as in this, to superficial appearance, the darkest hour in its history."

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### Prevost Marshal General.

Whatever may be the disappointment of other applicants for the place, there is no question that the nomination of Col. James B. Fry, of Illinois, as Provost Marshal General of the United States, by authority of an act to organize the national militia, will give great satisfaction in Illinois where the nominee is known.

Col. Fry is the oldest son of Col. Jacob Fry, now at the head of an Illinois volunteer regiment.

Col. Jacob Fry, so well known as former Canal Commissioner, was one of the purport of all our public men. The son was educated at West Point, where he graduated in 1857. When the war broke out he was Assistant Adjutant General of the United States, at Washington, he was transported thence to the staff of General McDowell, and did gallant service at Bull Run. When General Bull was sent to Kentucky, Fry was transferred to his department, to act as Assistant Adjutant General in the West, and in all the contention that followed Bull's acts, we have never heard his Adjutant's ability or loyalty questioned.

Though distinguished for his skill in artillery, and for personal bravery, Col. Fry's great merit is in his ability to master details—ability that his new office especially needs.

Col. Fry is a Democrat born and bred, but following the example of his father, he is a Jeffersonian—not a Davis—Democrat; and we shall be mistaken if he does not wield the powers reposed in his hands with great discretion and with signal advantage to the Union cause.

We clip the above endorsement of Col. Fry from the Chicago Tribune, a paper in whose judgment we have great confidence. We trust the Tribune is correct in its opinions of the ability and discretion of the man. The position is one of the most intricate and delicate yet imposed upon any officer of the Government, requiring a high order of statesmanship, with good generalship and administrative ability. We had hoped to see some such person as General Dix assigned to this important position; but entering the fullest confidence in the Administration, we trust that Col. Fry is the right man in the right place.

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